

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 239.]

APRIL 1, 1813.

[3 of Vol. 35.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following circumstantial detail of the RETREAT of the Allied army from Burgos, in your Monthly Magazine, may interest and entertain many of your readers.*

On the night of the 21st October, 1812, the Allied forces under Lord Wellington abandoned the Castle of Burgos, after blowing up the horn-works of San Miguel, where they had established their battery, and retreated on Valladolid. The castle had occupied the attention of the 1st and 6th divisions for a little more than a month; and, though the duties of the trenches were carried on with amazing zeal and activity, under the most unfavourable and inclement weather; yet, from the want of sufficient artillery, the troops could only establish themselves in the first wall.

For three days before the retreat commenced, the 1st and 6th divisions had marched two leagues in front, and had, with the 5th and 7th divisions and Castanos's army, taken up a position to cover Burgos, which at this time was threatened to be relieved. The investment of the castle was consigned to the directions of Brigadier-general Pack, with his brigade of Portuguese, a brigade in the 6th division, and two weak battalions, the 24th and 58th, of the 1st divisions: these, however, did little more than serve as covering parties, or as a guard to the trenches.

Early on the evening of the 21st, the army was put in motion to retire: the baggage, spare ammunition-waggon, commissary's mules, &c. quite choked up the narrow roads leading to Villa Toro; for it must be mentioned, that the castle so completely commanded the high road running through Burgos to Valladolid, that it would not have been safe to have proceeded on it with any force, though it is so well obscured by olive trees as allowed some few parties to pass

that way. In consequence of the very heavy and constant rains, the ground sunk to the horses' bellies, waggon were overturned, and others rendered immoveable; among the latter were our three eighteen-pounders. The roads, thus blocked up, soon became a scene of much confusion; indeed, the disorder that follows from accidents of this kind, none but military men can have any just idea of. Immense quantities of commissariat stores were obliged to be left; some from want of conveyance, others on account of the oxen-cars breaking down.

It was near four o'clock in the morning before the army attained the Estrado Real (High-road). After which we marched pretty rapidly, and gained Celada del Camino, where we breakfasted and halted three hours, and then pursued our march to Vallefena. The French army, which had been largely reinforced, particularly by cavalry (*gens d'armes*), did not advance till late this day, when they encamped 10,000 men this side of Burgos. On the 23d, pursued our route, the enemy following us with his whole army; and, on the plains of Torquemada, about eleven leagues from Burgos, a severe skirmish took place, chiefly between the cavalry of both armies: in this species of force we were outnumbered nearly four to one, and our loss consequently was very great, particularly the 16th regiment of dragoons, who lost their colonel. 'Tis said, but for Colonel Halket's corps of the 7th division, who formed the square, and in that situation repelled several charges of the French cavalry, that we should have suffered much more.

With a view to give time for the removal of the sick and stores at Valladolid, the allied army, on the 24th, shewed front to the enemy by taking up a position on a chain of mountains, having the village of Duznas on its right, and the bridge of Anguaria del Palencia on its left, the course of the river Carrion running

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* We invite similar communications from the various seats of war.

ning at its bottom. From these heights we could easily see, without the aid of a glass, the whole French army—their very numbers blackening the plains below. On the morning of the 25th, they made a brisk attack with light infantry on the bridge of Villa Muriel, over the Carrion, which was defended by part of Castanos's army and the 5th division, but were repulsed: they then, with cavalry, forded the river below; and, with mounted riflemen, formed themselves under cover of a wood; but they were so successfully cannonaded from our heights, that they recrossed soon after with some loss. The enemy had, however, assembled such a force at the bridge of Anguarin del Palencia, that the 3d battalion, Royals, were unable to maintain the post, and retired on Villa Muriel, and the enemy passed the Carrion at this place. On our right, their cavalry had succeeded in surprising a mining party of 100 men, under the command of Captain Ferguson, 58th regiment, of the 1st division, at the bridge of Taringo. Report spoke very favourably of the conduct of the Spaniards this day. At dark, we quitted the position and *bivouacked* the other side of Duenas.—The weather very cold.

26th. Marched very early in the morning, the 1st division with the cavalry covering the rear; came to Cabezon, a small insignificant village, six miles from Valladolid, lying on the west side of the Pisuerga river, over which, at this place, is thrown a handsome bridge. A chain of mountains runs the course of this river, from which you have an extensive prospect of the road and plains leading to Torquemada. Soon after our arrival on this ground, six guns were planted on some eminences that completely commanded the passage of the bridge. 27th. The morning very foggy, and it was mid-day before it cleared up, when the whole French army were discovered about a league from us. Some cavalry approached the bridge, covering some light field pieces; but, finding it defended, they retired, placing their advanced posts about two miles distant. Some gun-shots were exchanged, one of which severely wounded Colonel Robe, of the artillery. Lord Wellington, from the mountain he was upon a considerable time this day, had a complete view of the strength of the French army.

28th. The enemy moved a considerable force to their right, and endeavoured to pass the bridge at Valladolid; it was well

defended by the 7th division, and the enemy retired: they at the same time made an attack on the bridge of Simancas over the Douro, which was defended by Colonel Halket's brigade in the 7th division, and who found himself so hard pressed, that he blew up the bridge.

29th. Blew up the bridge of Cabezon, and marched for the Ponte Douro: the enemy this day made another attack on the bridge of Valladolid, and was again repulsed. Passed the skirts of Valladolid, the enemy lining the opposite hills, and occasionally firing at some straggling baggage. Crossed the Douro at Ponte Douro, a league and a half from Valladolid, and *bivouacked* in an olive wood. The Spaniards and 5th division crossed the Douro at Tudela. Lord Wellington passed us this day, and his countenance seemed dejected and worn out.

30th. A foggy morning; marched at six o'clock; it began to rain fast, and incommoded the troops by swelling the rivulets and rendering the sandy ground very heavy. About mid-day, saw the French army marching, in parallel line with ourselves, the other side of the Douro. After four leagues' march, approached Torredesillas, and halted a league in front of it, upon vineyard-grounds. The 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions of the army were formed here. The bridge of Torredesillas over the Douro, had been blown up at the approach of the enemy; and, notwithstanding the corps of Brunswick Oels had been ordered to prevent the enemy repairing it, they had been obliged by a superior force to abandon their post; and the enemy succeeded in repairing it, and planted their cavalry piquets on our side of the river.

On the 31st, the 5th division and Spanish army joined us, having gone round by Tudela to cross the Douro.—Head-quarters of the army were at Rueda.—We halted in this place some days, waiting to effect a junction with Lieutenant-general Hill, who broke up from his cantonments in the neighbourhood of Aranjuez, on the Tagus, on the 30th October, and marched so rapidly as to get to Arevalo, on the river Adaja, by the 4th, a distance of 36 leagues.

Madrid was thus abandoned to the enemy; and the affliction of the inhabitants at again being subjected to pillage and plunder may be easier conceived than described: but, above all, the disappointment of their hopes in the independence

pendence of their country, rendered them the fittest subjects for feeling and commiseration. However, we were acting the part of soldiers; and all the assistance our little means afforded, was devoted to their service. The walls and bastions of the Retiro were partly razed, and the artillery rendered useless by exploding each piece in another's muzzle.

Villa Nova,
January 7, 1813.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE roam into distant climates, and encounter difficulties and dangers in search of curiosities and knowledge, although, if our industry were equally exerted at home, we should find in the tablets of Nature and Art, within our daily reach, inexhaustible sources of inquiry and contemplation. We are on every side surrounded by interesting objects; but in nature, as in morals, we are apt to condemn self-knowledge, to look abroad rather than at home, and to study others instead of ourselves. Like the French Encyclopædists, we forget our own Paris; or, like editors of newspapers, we seek for novelties in every quarter of the world, losing sight of the superior interests of our own vicinity.

These observations may perhaps serve as a sufficient apology for the narrative which follows. Existing notions, the love of the sublime, and the predilections above described, render it necessary for an *home* tourist to present himself before the public with modesty. The readers of voyages round the whole world, and of travels into unexplored regions of Africa and America, will scarcely be persuaded to tolerate a narrative of an excursion which began at nine in the morning and ended at six in the afternoon of the same day. Yet such, truly, are the *Travels* here submitted to the readers of the Monthly Magazine; they were excited by a fine morning in the latter days of February, and their scene was the high-road lying between LONDON and KEW, on each side of the river!

With no guide besides the map of the country round the metropolis, given in the Picture of London; and with no settled purpose beyond what the weather might controul, I strolled towards St. James's Park. In passing between the walls from Spring Gardens, I found the lame and blind taking their periodical

stations on each side the passage. I paused a few minutes to see them approach one after another as to a regular calling; or like players taking their stations to act their settled part in the drama of life. One fellow, who had a withered leg, approached his post with cheerfulness, but he had no sooner seated himself, and stripped it bare, than he began such hideous moans as in a few minutes attracted several donations. Another, a blind woman, was brought to her post by a little boy; who carelessly leading her against the step of a door, she petulantly gave him a smart box of the ear, and exclaimed, "Damn you, you rascal, can't you mind what you're about;"—and then, leaning her back to the wall, she, in the same breath, began to chaunt a *hymn*, which soon brought donations from many pious passengers. The systematic movements of these people led me to inquire about their conduct and policy from a shopkeeper in the neighbourhood. He told me that about a dozen of them obtained a good living in that passage; that an attendance of about two hours per day sufficed to each of them, when, by an arrangement among themselves, they regularly succeed each other. He could not guess at the amounts thus collected, but he said, that he had once watched a noisy blind fellow for half an hour, and in that time saw thirty-four people give him at least as many half-pence; he thence, and from other observations, concluded that in a couple of hours each of them collect five or six shillings! We cannot wonder then at the aversion entertained by these unhappy objects to the indiscriminate discipline of our common work-houses; nor can we blame the sympathy of those benevolent persons who contribute their mite to relieve the loud cries of distress with which they are thus assailed; but we wonder and lament that statesmen, intent only on deluging the world with blood, should have neither leisure nor means to establish public asylums for all the incurable poor; in which they should be so provided for, that it would be criminal in them to ask, and in others to afford them, eleemosynary relief.

On my entrance into the Park I was amused and interested by an assemblage of a hundred mothers, nurses, and valetudinarians, accompanied by as many children, who are drawn together every fine morning at this hour by the metropolitan luxury of warm milk from the cow. Seats are provided, as well as biscuits, and

other conveniences, and here from sunrise till ten o'clock continues a *milk fair*, distinguished by its peculiar music in the *lowing* of cows, and in the discordant *squalling* of the numerous children. The privilege of keeping these cows, and of selling their milk on this spot, belongs to the gate-keepers of the Park; and it must be allowed to be a great convenience to invalids and children, to whom this wholesome beverage and its attendant walk are often prescribed.

In my way towards and along the Mall, I remarked that few were walking my way; but that all the faces and footsteps were earnestly directed towards London. The circumstance exemplified that feature of modern manners which leads thousands of those engaged in the active business of the metropolis to sleep and keep their families in the neighbouring villages. These thousands walk or ride therefore every day to and from London; at hours corresponding with the nature and urgency of their employments. Before nine o'clock the various roads are covered with clerks of the public offices, bankers' and merchants' clerks, who are obliged to be at their posts at that hour, all exhibiting in their demeanor the case of their hearts. From nine till eleven, you see shopkeepers, stock-brokers, lawyers, and principals in various establishments, bustling along with careful and anxious countenances, indicative of their various prospects and responsibilities. At twelve, saunters along the man of wealth and ease, going perhaps to look at his balances, orders, or remittances, and indicating the folly of wealth by his gouty legs, or cautious rheumatic step. Such is the routine of the Park, through which no carriages are allowed to pass; but other avenues into the metropolis present, through every forenoon, besides the lines of pedestrians, crowded stage-coaches, private coaches, and chariots, numerous gigs and chaises, and many equestrians. I amused myself with a calculation of the probable number of persons who thus every day, between eight and six, pass to and from London within a distance of seven miles. In the present route I concluded the numbers to be something like the following, 200 from Piccadilly, 300 from Chelsea, 200 from the King's Road and Sloane Street, 50 from Fulham and Putney, and 50 from Battersea and Wandsworth; making 800 per day. If then there are twenty such avenues to the metropolis,

it appears that the total of the regular ingress and egress will be 16,000 persons, of whom perhaps 8,000 walk, 2,000 arrive in public conveyances, and 6,000 on horseback, or in open or close private carriages! Such a phenomenon is presented no-where else in the world; and it never can exist except in a city which unites the same features of population, wealth, commerce, and varied employment which belong to our own vast metropolis.

It concerned me to observe that this Park presents at this time a neglected appearance. The seats are old and without paint, and many vacancies exist in the lines of the trees. The railing round the centre is heavy and decayed, and the appearance of every part is unworthy of a metropolitan royal park, adjoining to the constant residence of the court. One is struck too with the aspect of St. James's palace in ruins! A private dwelling after a fire would have been restored in a few weeks or months; but the nominal palace of the three last kings of England, the scene of all their grandeur, presents even to the contemporary generation a monument of the instability of every human work. The door at which Margaret Nicholson made her attempt on the life of George the Third, and at which the public were used to see their sovereign enter and depart for many years past, is now a dismal chaos of ruins; as is the entire suite of rooms which led from it to those drawing-rooms in which the court of England used to assemble, till within these five years, on birth and gala days!—He would have been deemed a false and malignant prophet, who in 1808 might have foretold, that, "during the next seven years, the public Palace of England would remain a heap of ruins, the undisturbed resort of noxious reptiles, and its chambers the habitation of the fowls of the air." Yet such is literally the fact, in regard to the eastern apartments of the Palace of St. James's.

My heart ached, and the tears started from my eyes, as I brought to mind the crowds of beauty, rank, and fashion, which, till within these few years, used to be displayed in the centre Mall on Sunday evenings during the spring and summer! How often in my youth had I been a delighted spectator of the enchanted and enchanting assemblage! Here used to promenade, for one or two hours after dinner, the whole British world

world of gaiety, beauty, and splendour! Here could be seen in one moving mass, extending the whole length of the Mall, ten thousand of the most lovely women, in this country of female beauty, all splendidly attired, and accompanied by as many well-dressed men! What a change has time wrought in these once happy and cheerful personages!—How many of those who on this spot delighted my own eyes are now mouldering in the silent grave!—And how altered are all the persons, and perhaps the fortunes and feelings, of others! Alas, that gay and fascinating scene no longer continues! The change of manners has put an end to this unparalleled assemblage, which alone was worth any sacrifice. The dinner hour of four and five, among the great, having shifted to the unhealthy hours of eight or nine, the walk after dinner, in the dinner full dress, is consequently lost. The present promenade in the Green-Park does not possess therefore the splendour of high rank; and the morning assemblage in Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, though gay and imposing, has little splendour of dress, and loses the effect produced by rank and distinguished character, owing to those classes being shut up in their carriages.

The modern custom too of abandoning the metropolis for the sea coast, or the country, as soon as the fine weather sets in, is another draw-back from the fascination and agreeableness of those Sunday promenades. Ancient manners, in the capricious whirl of fashion, may however again return; and, if ever the dinner hour recedes back again to four, I hope the luxury and the glory of this Mall will be restored!

These Parks may be denominated the Lungs of the metropolis. They are essential to the healthful respiration of its inhabitants; they contribute to their innocent pleasures; and, under a wise and benevolent administration, they might be made to add greatly to the public happiness. It would be a suitable homage of the government to the people, if the promenades were made as great a luxury as possible; and particularly if two bands of the Guards were to play in the Malls of St. James's Park for two hours every evening, between Lady Day and Michaelmas. This would indicate a desire in the governors to contribute to the happiness of the governed, and would make the former appear to the latter in a more grateful character than as the mere assess-

or of taxes, and as the organ of legal coercion.

At Pimlico, Stafford-Row reminded me of the ancient distinction of Tart Hall, once the rival in size and splendour of its more fortunate neighbour—Buckingham-House, and long the depository of the Arundelian Tablets and Statues. I turned aside to the left, to view the river Tye, or *Ty-bourn*, which runs from the top of Oxford-street, under May-Fair, across Piccadilly, and east of Buckingham-House, under the pavement of Stafford row, and across Tothill-Fields, into the Thames! It is a fact, equally lost, that the creeks which run from the Thames, opposite Belgrave-Place, once joined the canal in St. James's-Park, and, passing through White-Hall, formed the ancient isle of St. Peter's!

On entering Chelsea, I was naturally led to inquire the fate of the once gay Ranelagh! I passed up the avenue of trees, which I remember often to have seen blocked up with carriages. At its extremity, I looked for the Rotunda and buildings; but, as I could not see them, I concluded, that I had acquired but an imperfect idea of their site, in my nocturnal visits! I went forward, on an open space, but could discern no Ranelagh! At length, on a spot covered with nettles, thistles, and other rank weeds, I met a working man, who, in answer to my inquiries, laughingly told me, he saw I was a stranger, or I should have known that Ranelagh had been pulled down, and that I was then standing on the site of the Rotunda!—Reader, judge of my feelings, for I cannot do justice to them! This vile place, the site of the once-enchancing Ranelagh!—I exclaimed aloud, It cannot be—Human eyes were never destined to see such a metamorphosis! All was desolation!—A few inequalities appeared in the ground, indicative of some former building, and there were some holes filled with filthy water—the rest of the space, making about two acres, was covered with clusters of tall nettles, thistles, and docks!—On a more accurate survey, I traced the circular foundation of the Rotunda, and at some distance discovered the broken arches of some

* I afterwards learnt in Chelsea, that, latterly, Ranelagh did not pay the proprietors five per cent. for their capital, and therefore they sold the materials to the best bidder.

cellars,

cellars, now filled with water! Further on were marks against a garden wall, indicating, that water-boilers had once been heated there! I traced too the site of the orchestra, where I had often been ravished by the finest specimens of vocal and instrumental execution! My imagination brought the objects before me; I smiled, as I fancied I retraced an air of Mara's; I turned my eye aside, but what a contrast appeared!—No glittering lights!—No brilliant happy company!—No peals of laughter from thronged boxes!—No chorus of a hundred instruments and voices!—All was in death-like stillness! Good God, I exclaimed, is such the end of all human splendour?—Vanity of vanities!—all is vanity!—Yes, truly—and here is a striking lesson!—Here are ruins and desolation, even without antiquity! I am not mourning, said I, over the remains of Babylon or Carthage—ruins sanctioned by the march of time!—Here it was all glory and splendour, even but yesterday! Here, but seven years ago, I was myself one of three thousand of the gayest mortals ever assembled, in one of the gayest scenes which the art of man could devise—aye, on this very spot—and the whole is now changed into the dismal scene of desolation before me!—Full of such reflections, I cast my eyes Eastward, when Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Church, presented themselves in a continued line—Ah! thought I, that line may at some distant epoch enable a curious antiquary to determine the site of our British Daphne; but, if this has so totally disappeared, in so short a season, from the face of the earth, can any human work be accounted a standard of locality, for the guide of distant ages! Rendered languid in body, by the emotions of my mind, I moved pensively from the spot—again, and again, I paused, and looked behind me, filled with reflections in regard to the transitory and fleeting nature of human affairs, which I should find it difficult to analyze; and the exhibition of which, on paper, would be useless to all who do not involuntarily partake in similar feelings!

COMMON SENSE.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

AS you have had the goodness to give my letter on the Solar Eclipse of 1820 a place in your last Magazine, I shall now take the liberty of offering you

some particulars relative to the Transit of Mercury over the Sun in 1815. Although this transit will not be visible in England, and scarcely in any part of Europe, yet to most of our Asiatic possessions it will be seen from beginning to end. As your miscellany is not confined to this country, but is read in almost every part of the world, it will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for my intruding the following observations and calculations upon the notice of your readers.

The mean time of the conjunction of Mercury and the Earth is November, 11d. 14h. 38m. 8s., in ecliptic longitude $1^{\circ} 18' 53'' 27''$, at which time the horary motion of the earth in longitude is $2' 31''$, and that of Mercury is $15' 13'' 3$; hence the difference of their horary motions is $12' 42'' 3$, with the true distance of Mercury from the sun $\cdot 312817$, and its curtate distance $\cdot 3128114$. The heliocentric latitude of Mercury is $20' 16''$ N. increasing, with an horary motion in that direction of $1' 52''$. The distance of the earth from the sun is $\cdot 9892738$, leaving the curtate distance of Mercury from the earth $\cdot 6764624$, by which is obtained the geocentric latitude of Mercury equal to $9' 22'' 2$, with the geocentric horary motion of Mercury from the sun in longitude $5' 52'' 5$, and in latitude $51'' 76$. The inclination of the relative orbit of Mercury, as seen from the earth, is $8^{\circ} 21' 12'' 3$, and the horary motion of Mercury, upon the same, $5' 56'' 3$. The semi-diameter of the sun $16' 11'' 3$, and the nearest distance of Mercury from his centre $9' 16'' 25$. Now the reduction is $1' 21'' 68$, the time of describing it $13' 45'' 3$, and the semi-duration 2h. 14m. 12s. Hence the mean time of the beginning, middle, and end of the transit, according to the meridian of Greenwich, are 12h. 10m. 11s., 14h. 24m. 23s., and 16h. 38m. 35s. respectively; the apparent latitude of Mercury at the ingress being $7' 15''$ N. and at the egress $11' 6\frac{1}{2}''$ N. The horizontal parallax of Mercury from the sun is $4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Although the aberration* of light does not sensibly affect the chord, described by Mercury

* Mr. Vince makes no mention in his *Astronomy*, Art. 611, vol. 1, quarto edition, of the effects of the aberration of light on the times of a transit.—I understand this gentleman is about to publish a second edition of his valuable work; if so, it is to be hoped it will be printed upon better paper than the present one; it is surely a disgrace

Mercury over the sun's disc, yet it will very considerably retard the phases of the transit, and the more so in this case, on account of the near approach of the planet to the perihelion part of its orbit; the aberration of Mercury in longitude at the true conjunction is $18'' 24$, and that of the sun $20'' 22$, causing an apparent difference in longitude of $38'' 46$, and making the times of the transit $6' 33''$ later than the above computations give it. Hence the corrections for aberration, equation of time, &c. make the beginning, middle, and end of this transit as follows, viz.

1815.	d.	h.	m.	s.	Apt. time.
Beginning Nov.	11	12	32	32	
Middle -	11	14	46	41	
End -	11	17	0	49	
Appt. Duration		4	28	17	

At the beginning of this transit the sun will be vertical in latitude $17^{\circ} 25' 36''$ S. longitude $171^{\circ} 52' 54''$ E. which happens a little to the east of the New Hebrides; at the middle the sun will be vertical to New Holland, latitude $17^{\circ} 27' 8''$ S. longitude $138^{\circ} 19' 50''$ E.; and he will pass the zenith at the end of the transit, in latitude $17^{\circ} 28' 41''$, longitude $104^{\circ} 46' 51''$ E. Hence the transit will be visible from beginning to end in New Holland, the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, Japan, and the eastern parts of China. It will be seen in Hindoostan, Persia, the whole of China, Arabia, Madagascar, and to a great portion of Africa, Asiatic Russia, and some parts of Turkey.

THOMAS SQUIRE.

Epping, Feb. 10, 1813.

P.S. I would thank your readers to make the following corrections, at p. 4, col. 2, in your Number for February, viz. line the 12th from the bottom, for $5' 20''$ read $5' 20''$ S.; and line the 16th from the bottom of the col. for $86^{\circ} 56' 0''$ read $89^{\circ} 56' 0''$.

Query.—In a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun, is it possible for the advancing and retreating tracts of the planet to cross each other with respect to a vertical circle of any place?

grace to the university of Cambridge, that one of the best systematical works in the English language, on a branch of science that has been of the greatest utility to this country, should issue from the press upon paper little better than that on which ballads and play-bills are printed.—There are some typographical errors in the present edition, besides those noticed at the end of the second volume, which I trust will be also carefully corrected in the forth-coming edition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately referred to the Nautical Almanac for 1815 for the particulars of the transit of Mercury that is to take place in the month of November of that year, I was greatly surprised to find that not the least notice was taken of it. As a phenomenon of this kind is one of the most curious and entertaining that the noble science of Astronomy possibly can afford, its omission in a work of such high celebrity and accuracy as the one we have just adverted to, is the more sincerely to be regretted, as I am confident it has arisen entirely from oversight, and not from any want of information in this delightful branch of astronomical science. That the enlightened inquirer, therefore, may be put in possession of every point of useful knowledge, and also that the calculators of the Nautical Ephemeris may be timely advertised of this omission, in order to insert it by way of addenda in their next publication, I subjoin the following particulars of the transit of 1815, originally calculated by the late celebrated M. de la Lande, as may be seen in the third edition of his Astronomy, and whose calculations I have reduced to the meridian of Greenwich, the longitude of the Parisian observatory being $9^{\circ} 20'$ E.

Transit of Mercury of Nov. 11, 1815.—
(Meridian of Greenwich.)

	h.	m.	s.
Beginning of transit, (true time)	12	23	6
Conjunction of Sun and Mercury, (mean time)	-	14	54 59
Middle of transit, (true time)	14	56	58
End of transit, (true time)	16	50	50
Semi-duration	-	2	13 52
Nearest approach of the centres	9	14	
Geocentric longitude of Mercury at conjunction	18	52	42

The insertion of the above letter will highly gratify your old correspondent,

ASTRONOMUS.

N.B. This transit will be visible in the East Indies.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT frequently happens that dead fish, especially carp, are found in the ponds of this country after a frost. From this circumstance, it has been supposed, that their death has been occasioned by the want of air; and, in consequence of this opinion, many persons are very careful and attentive in having the ice broken, to prevent the misfortune.

Believing

Believing this opinion (however general) to be erroneous, I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to court the opinion of naturalists upon the subject, and suggest the following as data to guide the inquiry.

As there are many ponds which are frozen up for weeks together, in which, though the ice has not been broken, the fish do not die; this seems to be a strong fact against the general opinion.

In some ponds, part of the fish die, and part of them survive. If those that died perished for want of air, it seems difficult to account why they should not all have died, since that cause must have operated equally upon all of them, since many of them survive and the frost continues for some weeks after the death of the others.

If the water is rendered insalubrious to fishes from the want of the action of atmospheric air upon its surface, by reason of ice, would it not be hurtful to other animals also? But I have never heard this to have been even suspected. From these and other considerations that might be enumerated, we must seek for the cause under inquiry from some other source, and which I have done, as follows:

I have a pond near my house of considerable extent, say perhaps half an acre, and from five to six feet deep. It has for many years had a tolerable stock of carp; and, though there have been winters in which the frosts have been both severer and of longer continuance than any during this winter, the fish have not suffered. Yet, such have been the effects this season upon the breaking up of the frosts, that about two hundred weight of dead carp were found floating at the top of the pond, in various places, of six or seven pounds weight each.

After puzzling myself to find out the cause why such an event should have happened this and not in former winters, the following has occurred to me. I must first premise, that I am fully satisfied nothing pernicious was put into the pond, and that during the frosts holes were made in the ice, and I think with more attention than in former winters.

I now ascribe the death of the fish to an uncommon accumulation of *hydrogen gas* in the pond, and which was prevented escaping by being sealed over with ice. It must be particularly observed, that, although the ice is one of the causes of the event, yet it is the reverse of what

is generally supposed; namely, instead of preventing the admission of air, it is the prevention of the escape of air (but of a very different quality) that does the mischief.

But, it may be asked, why did it happen *this* season in particular?—The pond being extensive, there has been a pleasure boat upon it ever since it was stocked with its present fish, and in fine weather it was almost in daily exercise. The action of the oars against the bottom disengaged the gas from the mud, where it was generated; and, constantly escaping by that and other means, there never before was a sufficient quantity to be pernicious when the frosts took place.

Twelve months ago, however, the boat was taken out of the pond for repairs, and it has not yet been launched again. In consequence of this the bottom of the pond has remained in a quiescent state, and the mud has of course got surcharged, with a superabundant quantity of that pernicious gas.

That this was the case, I am strongly of opinion from this circumstance:—In the last summer I seldom walked by the pond without having my attention arrested by the frequent and long-continued rising of air bubbles in various parts without any apparent cause, and that to a much greater degree than in any former year. It is the recollection of this circumstance that has led to the above conclusion.

Besides, the gas not being disengaged the last year as usual for want of the boat, I can also account for a larger quantity of it being produced than in former years. Last winter, owing to the violence of the winds, many large branches from the adjacent trees were blown into the pond, and, not suspecting any injury could arise from them, they were suffered to remain there, and I now have no doubt they have contributed to the mischief.

I do not apprehend this would have been of much consequence, provided the bottom of the pond had been disturbed by the boat, a rake, or any other proper implement, a short time previous to the frost. Perhaps eels would be a good preventive.

If the above is of use to others, or if it occasions any of your correspondents to give a better account of the subject, I shall be obliged by its publication.

Highbury House,
March 8, 1813.

JOHN BENTLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ACCEPT the following methods of preserving good health.

The first thing after rising from bed every morning, drink, but not hastily, a quarter of a pint of cold water, which has had a piece of bread, toasted very brown and hard, put into it over night, and continued in it all the night. Gargle your throat two or three times with this water, and repeatedly take a mouthful of it at intervals of a few minutes, till you have swallowed about half a pint of it before you quit your room; this will cleanse your stomach and strengthen your body. Such persons as have done this almost daily for several years, have found it keep their stomach and bowels constantly in good order; and they always escape the autumnal or other bilious complaints, which is a considerable step towards good health.

The next, and not less important, step is to adopt a system of the most perfect personal cleanliness. To effect that purpose, and at the same time to harden your constitution against being susceptible of disease, observe the following rule.

The next minute after getting out of bed, strip to the skin, and use soap behind your ears, under your arms, &c. Then with a sponge soaked in cold water (but that need not be used so wet as to splash the room in any very considerable degree) wash your head, your neck, and behind your ears; your arms, breast, and every other part: then soak a small towel in clean cold water, and, after squeezing so much of the water out of it as may just prevent splashing the room, apply this wet towel over each shoulder in succession, with one hand above and the other below, saw the towel up and down in such a manner that every part of your shoulders, and that part of your back which you could not reach with the sponge, may be washed. That being done, you may or not wash and wring the towel, and hang it up to dry, in readiness for the next morning. Then employ the sponge and cold water in washing your thighs and legs. The next operation is to take a dry towel, the coarsest that can be obtained, and with it rub your whole body until it is perfectly dried, beginning at the head and ending at the ankles. Then soap and wash, with cold water and the sponge, first one foot and then the other, (this is best done sitting,) separating and sponging between all your toes: after that, rub them dry

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with the coarse towel before mentioned. In this state of cleanliness put on your clothes without delay.

Cold water, applied in this manner, aided by the exercise of washing, as well as that of rubbing, by which a state of perfect cleanliness is obtained, are excellent preparations for exercise and business. Such persons as undergo this operation in the morning have good health during the rest of the day; they feel no inconvenience from any moderate degree of exposure to cold or wet, and even in hot weather they suffer less than others.

There is great reason to believe that a very large proportion of the bad health which afflicts human nature is occasioned by the neglect of personal cleanliness. A draught of toast and water the first thing in the morning, and that followed by such a cold wash as I have described, would restore most of our invalids to good health; and the same salutary practice is powerfully calculated to preserve the health of all persons who use it.

Every person should attend so much to the state of his bowels as to guard against a stoppage, or too great a degree of costiveness: and, when that happens to be the case, he should, on quitting his bed, instead of toast and water, take two table spoonfuls of the following mixture: namely, two ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in one pint of peppermint water, (both from Apothecaries' hall,) kept in a clean bottle, well corked, to be used as it may happen to be wanted; remembering to shake the bottle every time before using it.

During the winter season, it is advisable to have a piece or two of ginger in your pocket, and, on every occasion of extraordinary exposure, to chew a little of it and swallow your saliva. The warmth of the ginger at such a time is not unpleasant, and it is known to prevent a sore throat.

Such persons as have (by neglecting these means, or otherwise,) obtained what is usually called a cold, may generally prevent a fever and other injury by taking about thirty drops of Dr. Dickinson's white drops in a wine-glass full of equal quantities of any weak white wine and water, warm, the instant before getting into bed. And, at such a time, if there be any tendency to costiveness, it is also advisable to take the following morning two table spoonfuls of the Epsom salts and peppermint water.

D d

For

For the sake of such negligent persons as have disregarded a cold till a cough has come on, I shall add, from the experience of myself and others, that they should without delay chew a small piece of the best Peruvian bark, and swallow the bitter saliva (but not the wood) till the cough is removed.

To prevent inflammation from the sting of a wasp:—Draw the sting from the wound, (if it be there,) and, as speedily as possible, rub fig blue (the common blue of the laundress, which is supposed to be a compound of starch and indigo) in cold water until the mixture be rather thicker than cream; the next instant bathe the wound with the blue water, and repeat this bath as often as the pain returns. In case the sting should be in the mouth, the blue water must be held there to the wound, and renewed as often as it may become warm, or seem to be losing its efficacy. And, on the dangerous accident of being stung in the throat, gargle with the blue water. This remedy ought to be remembered, and applied without delay on every such occasion; it seems to neutralize the poison, and give almost instant relief. It well deserves to be tried in all the cases of poison, arising from either the sting or the bite of reptiles and animals. Mr. Kidman, the dentist, of Racket-court, Fleet-street, deserves to have his name thus honourably mentioned, for the application of this remedy on a sting in my tongue, to which it gave almost instant relief, and prevented every inconvenience.

Ox marrow, (from fat cattle,) melted, and strained through muslin or lawn into small galley pots, is the famous "*pomade divine*." This should be kept in readiness, and applied to every bruise, scratch, broken skin, and external inflammation. Several of my neighbours think it has saved life in some cases of bad legs: of that there may be considerable doubt; but it is certainly very healing, and ought to be used in all cases of plaister, ointments, and poultice, instead of the inflammatory hog's-lard and oil, now used in such preparations by medical men.

Hollingshead's balsam, and bathing the part with cold salt water, restored to me the perfect use of a leg, of which I had been partially deprived a whole year, by a hard blow on my knee. I have found this balsam disperse scorbutic eruptions, blotches, and boils, in a few days, without pain, and with never-failing certainty. It also removes such redness and blotches

from the face as are usually attributed to surfeits; though these are very generally produced by a want of personal cleanliness.

To preserve sound teeth, and most generally to remove the cause of an offensive breath:—Observe to cleanse your teeth, gums, and tongue, every morning with charcoal-powder, applied with a brush that is not too hard. This powder may be conveniently prepared by rubbing any common charcoal on the hollow side of a pantile and then passing it through a lawn-sieve.

Brown paper, of the coarser kind, has obtained rather a high degree of fame by curing the rheumatism: on being warmed, rumpled, and confined upon the part in pain, it removes the anguish, and restores the use of the joint or limb in a few days. In several cases of hardness of hearing, brown-paper night-caps have been useful. Rheumatism, or other violent pain, in the face has been cured by the application of brown paper to the part, and in socks on the feet. But the rheumatism, or scorbutic eruptions, were never known to attack such persons as undergo a thorough cold wash every morning.

A wash for the eye-lids and brows, inferior to few, is the cold toast-and-water before mentioned. I have found this agree better with my eyes than the pomades and washes of Ware, Singleton, and others.

Lambeth,

JOHN MIDDLETON,

February 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[ON receiving a printed notice that a Petition against the Claims of the Roman Catholics would soon be sent into the neighbourhood for the signature of those clergymen who should approve of the contents, an ECCLESIASTIC, not unknown to the literary and political world, took occasion to address the very Reverend Writer of that notice, in the following words.]

January 28, 1813.

REV. SIR,—To choose the moment for inactivity or exertion merely in conformity to the wishes, or the example, of my superiors in external distinctions—to talk one day as the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and to act the next as the enemy of both—to palliate what I think oppression by the name of precaution—and to gratify inveterate hatred under the specious pretext of

of well-grounded terror, are inglorious artifices, which I have ever disdained to employ, from any desire of popularity, or any dread of reproach. I had, therefore, consoled myself with the hope, that the deliberate and explicit declaration which I published more than three years ago, of my sentiments upon the Claims of the Roman Catholics, would protect me from any unwelcome summons to engage in the opposition which is now carrying on against a very large and very meritorious body of my fellow subjects and fellow Christians. But, as "you have thought it your duty" to send me a circular letter, in which "the clergy of the diocese" are desired "to read, and, if they should approve, to sign also, a petition to Parliament, agreed to by a numerous body of clergy assembled at ———, on the 2nd day of January, 1813," I hold myself warranted in stating to you, without reserve and without apology, that such a petition, intended for such a purpose as that which you intimate, would assuredly meet with my decided and entire disapprobation. Not to believe that the "wolf is coming" may be thought by some persons "want of grace," when the shepherds, armed with proper accoutrements, are on every side crowding together in formidable multitudes, and when their war-cry is accompanied by correspondent notes from their faithful associates in toils, and vigils, and perils.

Ἐξαίφνης ἱρόμος ἔβλεν ἕκαστον ποίμενα λαῶν·
ἄρσε δὲ τὸν μὲν Ἔρις, τὸν δ' αὖ Δεῖμος, τὴν
Φόβος τε·

ἐν πόλεσιν δὲ κυνῶν ὕλακῃ, Θρόνος ἦεν ἐν ἀγροῖς
ἰχθύς, θόρυβός τε μελαινομένην ἔχε γαῖαν.

But, in addition to other dismal and portentous signs of our degenerate days, it has been observed, that, amidst all the moans of distress, all the yells of affright, and all the bustling interchanges of watch-words for danger, and signals for attack, between the pastors; their flocks remain, in some places, unconscious of an approaching foe, and in other quarters appear rather suspicious of a false alarm.

As to myself, Rev. Sir, wishing well to those who agree with me, and to those who differ from me, I have not been altogether a besotted slumberer over the course of human affairs at this eventful crisis; nor am I a bewildered "dreamer of dreams," about the motives or the consequences of human actions. Upon great and complicated subjects, involving the honour and security of the empire, and the real or possible rights of millions among my contemporaries, and their posterity, I am not accustomed to sur-

render my sense of moral obligation to City, or Borough, or University addresses; nor to the tales of hireling pamphleteers; nor to the harangues of ministerial rhetoricians; nor to the versatile ethics of courtiers; nor to the turbulent clamours of demagogues; nor to the grave and well-meant admonitions of mixed sages; nor to the sudden recantations and professions even of sceptered alarmists for the welfare of an establishment, not less useful, Rev. Sir, nor less venerable, in my estimation, than in your own.

I presume not to claim any superiority over the clergymen assembled at ———, in depth of knowledge, or soundness of judgment. But so it happens, that, according to the scanty measure of my abilities, I for several years have diligently and impartially directed my attention to the question, which now agitates the united kingdom of England and Ireland; and the result of my inquiries has been, that the resistance made to the Roman Catholics is unnecessary immediately for the safety of the church, dangerous ultimately to the tranquillity of the state, inconsistent with the best principles of our free constitution, and quite irreconcilable to the spirit of that pure and benevolent religion, in the belief of which I have never wavered, and from the defence of which I have never shrunk.

Far be it from me to arraign the sincerity or the discretion of my clerical brethren. On the contrary, I suppose them to be deeply sensible of what unprejudiced and virtuous observers will expect from an order of Christian teachers, blessed, more or less, with the advantages of a learned education; authorized from prescription to look for a wide and a strong influence upon public opinion, by their tenets and their measures; and therefore, peculiarly obliged, as well as peculiarly qualified, to speak truth, to do justice, to love mercy, and to promote "peace upon earth, and good will towards men." I admit, that they have called in the aid of historical and controversial reading, upon the different periods, and different causes of those disabilities and restraints, the continuance of which they maintain to be necessary, and the principles of which they pronounce to be fundamental; that they have balanced the pleas of innocence, against the proofs of guilt; that they have examined the religious and political properties of the question now at issue, separately and conjointly; that they have compared the past with the present condition of Roman Catholics, in their relations

relations to civil society, as well as to the Church of Rome; that they have explored all the latent and intricate springs of action, which make the private views and interests of those Catholics incompatible with their public professions; and that they have contrasted both the nearer and remoter consequences of concession and resistance. I am willing to believe, that they so far share the infirmity of our common nature, as to have felt some degree of painful reluctance, before they were led by the imperious calls of conscience to distrust the formal decisions of several foreign Universities, upon the sanctity of oaths, the reference due to national laws, and the consistency of allegiance to spiritual and temporal governors; to reject the solemn and repeated declarations of peers and prelates, and a numerous and ancient gentry, and to wound the sensibility of valiant soldiers, industrious tradesmen, and a simple-mannered, gay-spirited, and warm-hearted peasantry.

More than this I need not grant to the ——— petitioners, in common candour, or in common decorum; and for them to claim less, might imply some disproportion between knowledge and zeal.

In the mean time, having an awful sense of my own responsibility to God and man, I have weighed well my own duty, and am unalterably determined not to swerve from it. I do not indeed exult in the far-famed accession of certain auxiliaries, whom you, Rev. Sir, may be disposed to consider as having strayed from the direct and spacious high-road of orthodoxy, into the crooked and slippery by-paths of apostacy. I see their proffers of aid entangled in a fine-spun and gay-coloured net-work of distinctions, to be extended or contracted, proclaimed or abandoned, as caprice, vanity, the gaudy embellishments of a speech, or the petty trickeries of a debate, may hereafter require. I suspect, that their conversion to the cause of the Romanists is to be ascribed, not to laborious and dispassionate investigation for the sake of the common weal, but to the shifting exigencies of that ambition, which, "in the keen glance" of princes and their favourites, "marks" the well-known "sign" to love, or "to hate," and which, at one moment, deigns to smile upon the suppliant outcast, and, at another, is prepared to crouch before his triumphant persecutors. Such persons I am not inclined, either to respect as guides, or to encourage as followers.

But the affiance which I feel in the justness of my own opinions is, I confess, increased when I recollect, that, in holding them, I have the concurrence of such a man of genius, as, under the signature of Peter Plymley, instructed and delighted so many readers with so rare and exquisite an assemblage of wit and argument; of the writer, who, applying the comprehensive views of philosophy to the authentic records of history, has thrown so many new lights upon the subject in the *Edinburgh Review*; of such ornaments to the English Universities by their learning, and to the English church by their virtues, as Mr. Copplestone, Dr. Martin Davy, Dr. Edward Maltby, and Dr. Samuel Butler; of so judicious, disinterested, and exemplary a prelate, as the Bishop of Norwich; of so peerless, so resistless, and, upon this occasion, so guileless, an advocate for the Roman Catholics of Ireland, as Mr. Burke; of such experienced statesmen as Lord Grey, Lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, and, as some contend, Mr. Pitt; of such wise, temperate, upright Viceroy, as Lord Hardwicke, and the Duke of Bedford; of such enlightened and faithful champions for our constitutional rights, as Lord Erskine, Lord Holland, and Sir Samuel Romilly; of so profound an observer as Lord Hutchinson; of so acute and animated a speaker, as Lord Donoughmore; of so intelligent and intrepid a patriot, as Mr. Whitbread; and, of so distinguished an orator, and so honorable a man, as Mr. Grattan. Sheltered I may be by the authority of these excellent men from the charge of that presumption, which sometimes seduces the mind into ostentatious singularity, and sometimes impels it to forward opposition. But shall I, therefore, be protected from the heavier imputations of lurking disaffection to the church, or airy indifference to modes of faith, or even treacherous lukewarmness in the cause of Christianity itself?—Far from it!—reproaches of this kind, though wholly unmerited, would not fall upon me wholly unexpected. That which I have read in the history of this and other countries, and that of which I have been an eye-witness in my own age, and, I will add, my own neighbourhood, must have made me not quite insensible to the indignities and wrongs, which a very slight, and not perhaps a very distant, change, of circumstances may bring upon the personal character, and personal safety, of considerate and well-meaning men, from a legion of protestant zealots, and a tribunal

of protestant inquisitors. But, whatsoever may be the probability, and whatsoever the magnitude, of those indignities, and those wrongs, I would sooner submit to them, than I would incur the perils, which, by co-operating with my clerical brethren against the dictates of my conscience, I should most assuredly call down upon my reputation and peace of mind in this world, and upon those future interests, on the importance of which it well becomes a man, nearly upon the verge of seventy, to meditate frequently and seriously.

As to the Petition to be sent to Parliament from the Diocese of ———, I was compelled to be absent in a distant County on the day which you appointed for leaving a copy of it at ———. But, from motives of courtesy, and justice to the persons who may sign it, I shall endeavour to obtain an accurate transcript.

In respect, Rev. Sir, to your printed circular letter, I have reflected again and again, not only upon the contents of it, but upon the dignified situation of the writer, upon his very advanced age, upon the growing infirmities, which for some years past have prevented him from discharging, as he was wont to do most meritoriously, the duties of an archidiaconal visitation; and, upon the tendency of these circumstances, to lead away his thoughts from the intrigues and struggles of a scene, in which he has but a short time to sojourn, and elevate them to the contemplation of more interesting and more sacred objects. Be these things as they may, I shall keep that letter carefully; I shall exercise my discretionary right of publishing, or not publishing, it, at a season that may seem to me convenient; and, at all events, I will take measures for having it accompanied with observations, which hereafter may produce more substantial good than can reasonably be expected from them in times so unquiet, and with so slender a chance of their meeting with what I might consider a sufficient number of readers, neither rash from prejudice, nor pliant from cowardice, nor officious from views of secular interests, nor perverse from party, nor obdurate from bigotry, nor cruel from intolerance. Doubtless, if my calm and impartial judgment upon the merits of some recent petitions, and the various topics connected with them, should ever be laid before the public, it will be defended by statements and arguments, which, in this my letter to yourself, it were unnecessary to employ.

I am aware, Rev. Sir, that the printed paper which I had the honour of receiving from you, was an official one; and that in directing it to be delivered to me, as well as to other clergymen of the Diocese, you did not intend to give me personally the least offence. But, after the open part which I have formerly taken in favour of the Roman Catholics, I cannot pass over in silence any communication, in any form, which directly or indirectly calls upon me to unite with any classes of men, however numerous, or any individuals, however respectable; while those classes, and those individuals, profess suspicions and fears which I do not feel; while they insist upon doctrinal objections, which under the relative circumstances of the parties, I for the present should not urge; and while they strenuously resist political pretensions, which, with perfect sincerity and after mature deliberation, I had endeavoured to support. You will pardon me, Rev. Sir, for trespassing so far upon your delicacy, as to believe, that, if the previous and public avowal of my opinions had occurred to your mind, you would have thought it not very likely for those opinions to be very much influenced by the charms of diction, the weight of matter, or the authority of signatures in any clerical petition; and might, therefore, have spared your apparitor the trouble of leaving the printed paper at my parsonage. I really should have considered such an omission as an honourable distinction, and gladly should I have contrasted it with those contumelious slights, which it has been my lot to experience from ecclesiastical dignitaries, in various instances, and from various quarters.

Other clergymen, not approving of the petition, may be content with not signing it. But my particular situation, as I have before told you, will justify me in expressing my dissent more unequivocally and more pointedly.

In regard to yourself, Rev. Sir, I shall always look back with pleasure to the good manners, and good nature, uniformly shewn by you to the clergy at your visitations; and, as, in all probability, I shall "see your face no more," upon this side of the grave, I will conclude my letter with expressing my sincere wishes for your health, and subscribing myself,

Rev. Sir,
Your respectful and obedient
humble Servant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE multiplicity and confusion of our laws has been a subject of just complaint with all those who are persuaded that nothing conduces so much to the welfare of a state, as the simplicity, certainty, and promptness, of its jurisprudence. These qualities are not less important than freedom and impartiality in the administration of it. There is a tyranny of law, as well as a tyranny against law: the intricacy and difficulty of the laws under which we live, and by which we are obliged to regulate our daily actions, is a source of injustice and oppression, though the execution of them be not only free, but rigidly conformable to the laws themselves; for it shuts out the great bulk of society from even a moderate insight into rules upon which they are at the same time to depend for the support of all their rights, and for any deviation from which they are responsible in their property or persons; thus the laws, instead of a light to guide, become a snare to entangle the feet of those who walk by them. This is not all; for wherever the system of judicature, instead of being clear, concise, and direct, adapted to the real circumstances, times and manners, to which they are applied, are darkened by antiquated regulations, incumbered by obsolete, or puzzled by contradictory, provisions, the offspring of different ages and varying customs, it is impossible that justice can be administered with that promptness which is essential to its complete character. Dilatoriness and expense becomes the necessary companion of such a system, even if all those who are concerned in administering it were as anxious to forward its speed, as they are often supposed to be the reverse. No doubt the ignorance under which ordinary men, from the causes already mentioned, must labour, as to judicial proceedings, and the consequent necessity of blindly submitting in their legal business to those who have made it their sole study, greatly contributes to the facility of throwing in unnecessary delays, and raising obstacles to the speedy progress and dispatch of a suit.

I am far from joining in the narrow-minded cry against the professors of the law, which supposes them to be uniformly and universally intent upon protracting its course for their own emolument; I know that no profession contains individually more honourable or disinterested men; but, where things are so constituted, that the law itself concurs with the

interest of its professors, in favouring procrastination, instead of correcting and counteracting it, it is not to be doubted that, in process of time, this union of advantage and opportunity will produce a very considerable effect, in multiplying the delays of judicial process; an effect which all the arts of the most interested men could not have carried to such a length, without an intricacy and obscurity in the laws themselves, greatly favourable to their endeavours. This is a serious evil; for, next to positive injustice, delay in doing justice is the greatest grievance: nay, there are many cases in which it is itself productive of all the effects of positive injustice; and few, or none, in which it does not in some degree frustrate the complete performance of it. If no other end, therefore, than that of ensuring a more immediate and ready application of the law were to be attained, by a reformation of our system of jurisprudence, and by substituting clear, decisive, and intelligible regulations in the place of intricacy and confusion, that end alone would compensate the means, and render the work worthy of the wisest and most enlightened legislature.

There are, however, many who, though strongly impressed with the good effects which would result from such a measure, are yet inclined to despair of the possibility of accomplishing it; and, when they survey the vast bulk of our laws, the growth of above nine hundred years, heaped together at different times, under every variety of governments, and under the most opposite systems of policy and legislation, a jumble of British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman usages; of enactments, sometimes in the spirit of absolute monarchy, sometimes in that of the freest democracy; of rules derived from a state of property and manners long since obsolete, which nevertheless are so intimately interwoven with others of indispensable benefit, that it is difficult to know what to alter, and what to retain.—When they contemplate this immense and undigested mass, they are apt to conclude that it would be impossible to extract from it any system which should at once be free from its defects, and yet retain its benefits; and, therefore, that it is better to submit to this state of confusion, as the necessary and inevitable consequence of the lapse of time, and the change of human affairs, than to sweep away the whole fabric at once, in order to raise an entirely new edifice in its place, and thereby set aside all the advantage

advantage to be derived from the wisdom and experience of many centuries. This is the only alternative which they conceive practicable, for they consider the difficulty of reducing the present body of laws into a reasonable order, and of reforming the system without altering the foundation, as an insurmountable bar to the execution of such a project.

I forbear at present any observations upon the manner in which our laws have gradually reached their present state, and the causes that have been instrumental in producing that complex system, which all acknowledge the inconvenience of. I shall find an opportunity of touching upon this part of the subject, when I come to notice the changes that appear to me to be desirable, and the principles upon which those changes ought to be gone about; but at present it is my design to shew, that, whatever difficulties oppose the execution of such a work, experience most decisively proves, that they are not such as are invincible. A work of the same kind has already been effected under more unpromising circumstances, and more discouraging obstacles; and that work remains both as an incontrovertible proof of the practicability of such a reformation as I have spoken of, and as a guide and pattern to direct the execution of it. It is at once a monument and a land-mark; and no legislature who keeps it in view, need either despair of attaining the end, or lose its way in the pursuit of it. The work I allude to is, that which immortalizes the name of Justinian; who by one great effort redeemed the imperial laws from a state of confusion, more perplexed than even our own can furnish us with any idea of; and neither deterred by the immensity of the undertaking, nor the failure of former designs of the same kind, extracted from a mass not less heterogeneous than vast, a system at once so good and so comprehensive as to command not only the esteem, but the obedience, of the greater part of European nations. Instead of a chaos of laws, little less grievous than the total want of them, he created a body of jurisprudence, which, while it embraced all the wisdom of the laws already existing, acquired such superiority from being digested into a regular system, that it was eagerly received by much the greater part of the most civilized portion of the world; and allowed to supersede, in a great measure, their own usages and customs. Such, and so well understood by all mankind, are the advantages of a

positive, clear, well-organized, code, over the unreformed mass which the laws of every country, after the lapse of many ages, must necessarily present. I should exceed the limits of your publication, if I were to enter farther into this view of the subject; and I shall only, therefore, in proof of what I have before advanced, lay before your readers a succinct view of that stupendous work. It is, by no means, my design to extol the civil law, as distinguished from the common law of the land, much less to extol it by depreciating the latter, but merely to inculcate, by the evidence of fact and experience, the advantage of an uniform digested code of laws, purged from the perplexity, confusion, and deformity, which will inevitably grow up with time; and to prove the practicability of correcting those faults, by the success of an undertaking, exactly similar in its kind, and indisputably more arduous in its accomplishment, than the reformation of our own laws, which it is my object to recommend.

I shall not detain you therefore with any of those panegyrics upon the Laws of Justinian, so largely, though not unjustly, bestowed upon them by the most enlightened writers, who have demonstrated, that the general reception of the body of imperial laws contributed, in a most important manner, to the revival of letters and civilization in Europe. I need only observe, for the purpose of the present discussion, that this effect is attributable at least, as much to the necessary consequence of establishing a digested and systematic code, as to the intrinsic wisdom of its regulations.

To establish the truth of what I have advanced, that the reformation of the law, by Justinian, is an example of the practicability, as well as advantage, of a similar one in our own; and, a sufficient answer to the objections arising from the difficulties of the undertaking, we must begin with a cursory view of the state he found those laws in, (without which, we cannot well apply the example to our own case,) and then proceed to observe what he effected, and the means by which this great work was brought to a successful issue.

When Justinian assumed the government of the Roman empire, the Roman laws had been accumulating for a period of near fourteen hundred years, and had been successively composed under the limited monarchy of the first kings, under the Republican constitution, and under the despotic government of the emperors. They

They consisted of the following component parts:

1. The laws made under the first race of kings, during a period of two hundred and sixty years, immediately following the foundation of the city.

2. The laws of the Twelve Tables, a code published about sixty years after the expulsion of the kings, and compiled from the usages and customs already in force, embodied with a collection of the laws of Athens, and other Grecian states, brought to Rome by certain delegates, dispatched into Greece on that special mission.

3. The *Interpretatio Prudentum*, or glosses of the ablest and wisest lawyers; which, though no part of the written law of the land, were received with great respect, and by degrees incorporated into it, under the title of "*Lex non scripta*," and served to explain the difficulties, or supply the silence, of the written law.

4. The edicts of the prætor, or chief civil magistrates, which, having no obligatory force beyond the year, for which the respective prætors, by whom they were promulgated, remained in office, were nevertheless resorted to as precedents, and received an authority proportioned to the deference paid to the learning, wisdom, and talents of their authors, like the decisions of individual judges in our law.

5. Of the laws passed from time to time, by the public legislative assemblies.

Of these materials the Roman law was compounded, at the time when the commonwealth gave way to the imperial form of government, and introduced two other, and much the most abundant, sources of that accumulation which afterwards became so enormous. These were,

6. The constitutions of the emperors, called edicts, or rescripts, according as they were original enactments, or answers delivered by the emperors to questions and cases referred to them by the magistrates or provincial governors.

7. The "*Responsa Prudentum*," or opinions of those particular lawyers to whom the emperors, after the example of Augustus, granted a sort of licence to decide upon questions referred to their judgment. These must not be confounded with the *interpretatio prudentum* before mentioned, which had only the authority of public opinion, while the former possessed the sanction of positive law.

It may easily be conceived, how great an accession was made to the already overgrown accumulation in the course of five hundred and thirty years intervening, between the establishment of the imperial government, and the reign of Justinian; and what an inextricable labyrinth that work must have been, which was the aggregate of so long a succession of ages, formed under every possible diversity of government, and partaking of the various characters of men, the most opposite in views, talents, and virtues; who had each, during their reigns, contributed to increase the number of laws, as new cases presented themselves, or as the caprice of despotism dictated. Some attempts had been made, or rather some projects had been entertained, before Justinian's time, to reduce this confused heap into order. It is said, that Cæsar, Pompey, and Cicero, had each conceived the idea of forming a digest of the laws, as they existed in their time. The compilation made under Adrian, called the Perpetual Edict, was an important step towards such a work. In the reign of Constantine, all the constitutions of the emperors, from Adrian to Dioclesian, were collected by two eminent lawyers, Gregorius and Hermogenes, into one code, which bears their name; and, one hundred and twenty years afterwards, Theodosius the younger, ordered a collection to be made of the constitutions of the Christian emperors, from Constantine's to his own time; and, in the year 506, Alaric, the second king of the Goths, by his chancellor Amien, formed, from these three codes, a new body of Roman law, which was long received by the provinces subjected by that conqueror. These codes, however, were arranged in no kind of order, and contained abundance of constitutions contradictory of each other, which rendered them of little use in removing the difficulties of those who consulted them. All the other parts of the law which have been enumerated, were left in their original confusion; and, in particular, the answers of the lawyers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THY correspondent W. F. Pilgrim, page 213, of the number for 10th month, (October,) observes, that the comments of Y. Z. on the Admonition of the apostle Paul to the Corinthians, "Let your women keep silence in the churches," are by no means satisfactory or conclusive; and, though he has not condescended

condescended to answer the arguments of Y. Z. I am desirous of adding, for his consideration, a few additional remarks, and also of shewing him, that the opinion of the famous John Locke was in unison with that of Y. Z. on the passage of Scripture in question. Locke, in the notes to his Paraphrase, did not consider "that the apostle by his injunction, 1 Cor. 14, 34, 'Let your women keep silence, for it is not permitted to them to speak,' and v. 35, 'for it is a shame for women to speak in the church,' excluded them praying or prophesying;" but he confines the prohibition of speaking, like Y. Z. only to "reasoning, and pure voluntary discourse, not to what they had an immediate impulse and revelation from the spirit of God to deliver." He says further, that, "in the synagogue, it was usual for any man to demand of the teacher an explication of what he had said, but this was not permitted to the women."

The same writer sees the absurdity that would follow, from supposing the Apostle forbade women to pray or prophesy in their public assemblies, when he had just before given them directions, how they should demean themselves, when they were so employed: he allows that the 1 Cor. xi. 5. "But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth, with her head uncovered, dishonoureth her head," must have the same meaning applied to women, that the preceding verse, "Every man praying or prophesying, having his head covered, dishonoureth his head," has, applied to men; he says, "that the case, in short, seems to be this, the men prayed and prophesied in the assemblies uncovered, the women also sometimes prophesied too in the assemblies; and the Apostle directs, that, when they so did, they were to be veiled, or have the head covered."

Locke considers with Y. Z., and the Society of Friends generally, "that the Apostle means by prophesying, speaking to men to edification, exhortation, and comfort, where such speaking was a spiritual gift." He says, further, "now that the spirit of God, and the gift of prophecy, should be poured out on women, as well as men, in the time of the Gospel, is plain, from Acts xi. 17; and then, where could be a fitter place for them to utter their prophecies than in the assemblies."

But it is not on the opinion of John Locke, that we rest our defence of wo-

men's preaching, the Scripture abounds with passages in support of the practice, and it is also defensible on the ground of sound reason. If the minds of women are capable of receiving, and do receive, the like spiritual gifts with men, why should they not be allowed equally with the other sex, to impart counsel and instruction to the church? Had the Scripture been silent on the subject, I can see no reason why their ministerial labours should not have been accepted; but the Scripture has not been silent, it was foretold by Joel ii. 28, speaking in the name of the Lord, "In the last days, I will pour out of my spirit on all flesh, and *your sons and your daughters* shall prophesy;" and this prediction, Peter Acts ii. 14, says, alluded to the Gospel dispensation; there are various passages in the Prophets to the same purport, but one is sufficient for my purpose, which is to shew, that, under the Gospel dispensation, the influence of the spirit was to qualify *women, equally with men*, to exercise the gift of prophecy; and that they did so is evident from Acts ii. 14, above-mentioned; as also from Acts xxi. 9, where it is said, "that Philip had *four daughters*, who did prophesy;" and, there being so many in one family, makes it probable, that female prophets were very common in that age. If it be replied, that, in this passage, the word Prophecy denotes the spiritual gift of foretelling future events; such as Isaiah, Amos, Joel, &c. were intrusted with; then I say, that it pronounces women capable of receiving and exercising a gift, at least as important as that of speaking to men to edification, exhortation, and comfort; and I contend, that those who allow them to have been so qualified, cannot, with any consistency, refuse to allow them to be capable of exercising the ministerial office; but, if the term Prophecy, applied to Philip's daughters, means only the "speaking to men to edification, exhortation, and comfort," according to the definition of prophecy given by the Apostle Paul, then we have here four female ministers of the Gospel in one family.

In the Romans, chap. xvi. 1, the Apostle commends to them, "Phœbe, who is a servant (*διακονος*) of the church, "which is at Cenchrea." Now the translation *servant*, does not well describe her character, the same Greek word is translated—*minister*, when applied to men, as in 1 Cor. iii. 5; "Who then

then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers (*διακονοι*) by whom ye believed," and I can see no reason for avoiding the word, minister, respecting Phœbe, than this, that it would have countenanced a female ministry, had it been so translated. The Roman Catholic version, though in many places very erroneous, is in this more faithful to the text; it reads, "We commend to you Phœbe, our sister, who is in the ministry of the church at Cenchrea."

The subscription to the epistle, written, as Paley supposes, many years after, describes Phœbe as the person by whom the epistle was sent, and calls her (*διακονος*) a minister, so that it appears Phœbe was a female minister; and it is probable also, as the Apostle commends her to the church at Rome, that she was not only the bearer of his Epistle, but that she was travelling in the exercise of her ministerial office, to visit the church there.

The arguments for women's preaching want no support, that can be derived from other sources than the Scriptures; but a passage in one of the earliest heathen writers, who has mentioned the Christians, seems to me to be an evidence in support of the practice. I allude to the letter of the younger Pliny to Trajan, in the year 106 or 107, about seventy-four years after the death of our Saviour. Pliny wrote to Trajan for instructions how to act, in consequence of the rapid progress of Christianity; after mentioning the effect of an edict he issued, he says, "After receiving this account, I judged it the more necessary to examine, and that by torture, two maid-servants, who were called *ministers*, but I have discovered nothing but a bad and excessive superstition."—*Lardner*, vol. vii. p. 293.

These females appear to have been public speakers in the assemblies, who, from their office, would, if there were any secrets, be acquainted with them; Pliny, most probably, made choice of them, from an expectation that, in consequence of the natural tenderness of the female frame, they would, when tortured, reveal what they knew. His letter shews that, towards the Christians, he exercised nei-

ther justice nor humanity, however amiable his character may appear in other respects.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere met with the position that "conjecture is the first step toward certainty, and speculation the infancy of real knowledge." The adoption of this position must be my apology for troubling you with some observations, in the way of conjecture, which perhaps some reader of your Miscellany, who has leisure to make calculations, as also to impart the result, may convert into "certainty and real knowledge." Two grievances in point of *general*, and what may be called *public*, expenditure, have long subsisted, and they are both fast increasing; and, so long as this detestable war shall last, must continue rapidly to increase. These are parochial rates, and the payments, under different denominations, for the supply of the army and navy, especially the former.

Whatever you may think ultimately of the project itself, you cannot, Mr. Editor, but at best admire the boldness of a projector, who steps forward with a plan, which shall not only tend, in a reasonable time, materially to diminish both these burdens, but which shall make the two parts of his project, as they bear upon his two objects, give reciprocal assistance to each other. Were I to "let the cat out of the bag" at once, I fear the apparent boldness of the measure might frighten the timid part of your readers so much, that they would scarcely proceed to its conclusion; and that some others, who are so inimical to every thing that bears the smallest appearance of innovation, would consider it as only capable of being adopted in the lunar regions. In order, therefore, to elicit that attention, which I cannot hope to command, let me begin with a few observations on the present system, which, by making manifest its capability of amelioration, in some way or other, may perhaps lead them to some such conclusion, as that which I wish to recommend. My first proposition will probably not occasion any controversy, being only that "a numerous family of children frequently occasion a call for parochial relief, which would not be made if the parents had only themselves to maintain." Admitting this position, the self-evident corollary

* Quo magis necessarium credidi, ex duabus ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, quid esset veri, et per tormenta querere, sed nihil aliud inveni, quam superstitionem pravam et immodicam.—*Pliny to Trajan*.

lary will be "that, if the children can be disposed of eligibly, as well the parents as the parish will be relieved from a burden." Of course, the parochial rates will be diminished.

Having proceeded thus far, let us suppose the poor-rates, of any one county, *exempli gratia*, to amount to ten thousand pounds per annum. Now, if any mode could be suggested, by which the poor-rates might be diminished one half annually for ever, by the expenditure of a sum equivalent to the other half for one year, I presume, no material objection could be made to it. Then, if the children, by providing for whom, at this last mentioned expense, it is proposed so to reduce the parochial rates, could not only be well provided for as it affected themselves, but also beneficially to the state, in point of personal service; and to every individual of the community, in the way of pecuniary saving, by diminishing his contributions towards the upholding our army and navy; I say, if all these advantages can be obtained by any practicable project, the times are such as to recommend very forcibly its adoption. Now, sir, my opinion is, that all these objects are attainable by the erection, in every county throughout the kingdom, of a house of reception for the male children of all persons willing so to dispose of them, upon much the same footing as the Foundling Hospital in London. Those in the maritime counties to be dedicated to the navy, those in the inland counties to the army. Now, taking the criterion before suggested, of ten thousand pounds for the annual poor-rate of a single county; let us, upon the same principle, add to it two thousand pounds for bounties, relief of soldiers' families, and other such expenses incidental to keeping up a large regular and militia force, and a prodigious navy. Now, upon the best rough calculation I can form, without official documents for the purpose, I conclude, that the expense of building and furnishing such a receptacle as that alluded to, for such a county as that supposed, of a plain and substantial kind, but amply sufficient for the purpose, would not exceed three thousand pounds; nor can I imagine, that the annual expense of supporting it would exceed two thousand. The annual saving in the parochial rates I estimate, with some confidence, at one half of their present average, whenever the scheme should be carried into execution.

Such, Sir, is the mere outline of a plan I have long contemplated; and, the more I have considered it, the more confident I have been of its success. The numerous remote advantages that would accrue from it, beside those which are at the first view directly obvious, and involved in the very statement of it; the objections that are likely to be made to it, and the degrees, as well of encouragement as constraint, which would be necessary to give full effect to the measure, are all necessary to be well digested, and I conceive myself not to be altogether unprepared for the discussion; but the extent of my object, in the first instance, is to throw out a general suggestion, for the purpose of promoting investigation. I may perhaps, at a future time, enter more into detail on the subject; but I shall, for the present, conclude with a repetition of an assurance I have already advanced, viz. that, with whatever difficulties such a measure may, on the first view of it, appear to be environed, the more it is canvassed and considered, the more they will vanish.

In full confidence, then, that some of the numerous correspondents of your very useful Miscellany, will bestow upon the subject that attention, in point of calculation, which my avocations forbid; I am, &c. PROJECTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit.—Ov.

I HAVE been much surprized to find in your valuable publication of January, a letter signed E. A. W. in which the writer is pleased to complain of the grievous disappointment he has met with in the quality of the water supplied by the West Middlesex Company owing to its passing through iron pipes.

In making so serious an attack on the interests of a public establishment, it was natural to suppose that an honourable mind would not have had recourse to an anonymous charge, or at least that some proof would have been offered of the truth of what is so boldly advanced. In the absence of all proof from E. A. W. your readers have, however, the satisfactory assurance that he is in no necessity of a *chalybeate*, that his stomach is not at all disordered, which assurance I will take on credit, and will further consent to believe that his complaints are confined to a *disordered imagination*. In proof of this

this I need only remark, that, as soon as he returns to the supply afforded by the New River, all fear of chalybeate vanishes, though it is a notorious fact that this company has used iron mains for many years past, and that they are now changing all their wooden services for iron, as fast as their finances will allow them.

In fact, the groundless prejudice against iron pipes is daily subsiding; they are found to be the purest and most wholesome conductors that can be used; after a short time the water which passes through them deposits a sediment, which sediment is by friction hardened to a substance similar to what is found in the inside of kettles; whereas wood is liable to rot and become putrid, and extremely offensive. The opinion of scientific men, that iron pipes are the purest and best conductors of water, is now confirmed by experience; all the new Companies use them, and the old ones are changing their wooden for iron pipes as fast as possible. The Grand Junction Company, after endeavouring, at an enormous expense, to introduce stone pipes, have been obliged to abandon them, and to have recourse to iron. It is here worthy of remark, that the use of iron-pipes will be ultimately extremely beneficial to the public, inasmuch as it will prevent the pavement from being so frequently broken up. And it is not amiss further to state, that the prejudice which has been raised against the new Water-work Companies, in consequent of the present wretched state of the pavement, is totally groundless, as the breaking up of the ground is more frequently occasioned by the old Companies in the repair of their wooden pipes, which require constant attention; whereas iron pipes may remain a century without standing in need of reparation.

It is a notorious fact, that, in countries where monopolies are sanctioned, the public are served with articles of inferior quality at an enhanced price. Being anxious to prevent, as far as lay in my power, the establishment of a monopoly, and to obtain by competition the best supply of an article of the first necessity, I have for a considerable time past taken the West Middlesex water, and I can with the utmost confidence assert, that it is of the purest and softest quality, and most fit for all domestic purposes. I am also credibly informed that this Company are already in the supply of a very considerable part of the houses in Portland Place, and the surrounding neighbourhood, and

that the water is so pure that it is in common use at the tables of the nobility and gentry. The public are further indebted to this Company for the introduction of water to the tops of the highest houses, by which the use of force pumps is rendered unnecessary, and a great saving in labour is effected. The Pantheon Theatre, on the occasion of a late fire, was preserved entirely by water supplied by this Company into reservoirs on the roof of the building.

Having occasion lately to pay a visit in Somers' Town, I inquired respecting the supply of water there, and was informed that the West Middlesex water was in general estimation in that quarter, and that the company were in the supply of $\frac{4}{5}$ of the houses in Phoenix Street, Middlesex Street, Hampden Street, Brill Terrace, &c. &c. This appears very much in opposition to the assertions of E. A. W.: if he will throw away his anonymous shield and bring forward his proofs, I am willing to meet him on honourable grounds; and, on his doing so, I am ready to declare my name and give undoubted proof of the truth of every part of my statement. But E. A. W. must not be surprized, if he suffers his assertions to remain unsupported by proof, that the public infer he has no proof to give, and that he has attacked in an unjustifiable manner the interests of a valuable public establishment.

Harley Street,
Feb. 1, 1813.

VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the last number (233, p. 296,) of your excellent Magazine, is the communication of Mr. Bennett, in which he objects to my notions concerning cold or frigoric. I was aware that, to establish the effluvial existence of cold, there would be required more argument than I adduced in my observations on cold, in the Monthly Magazine for September last; therefore, when I concluded that paper, I solicited, to the subject, the attention of writers more competent than myself, and Mr. B. has obligingly noticed it.

I am happy that my opinion coincides with Mr. Bennett's thus far—that, "it is not easy to prove that water at 32° and 53° both dilated by having received caloric."

Mr. Bennett asked, "If we allow that water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigoric, why should frigoric, which must be equally present when mercury or alcohol loses ca-

loric

loric, cause no dilatation in them, but produce a contrary effect, viz. contraction?" Supposing removed the possibility of error in the deductions from those experiments that have been thought to prove, that mercury and alcohol decrease in volume during congelation, I can account for these facts in no other manner than by assuming, that *the temperature at which mercury and alcohol attain their greatest density, is below that at which they begin to congeal.* This plausible assumption accounts for the fact in question, and is, I think, a full answer to Mr. Bennett's first objection. Under my 21st observation on the nature of cold, may be found the following: "It is a fact, that any liquid, (perhaps I might have said, any species of matter,) whilst at a temperature higher than that at which it attains its greatest density, decreases in volume as it absorbs frigoric."

A second objection to my opinions, Mr. Bennett thinks, may be founded on the following fact:—"To be rendered fluid from the solid state, water receives 140° of caloric, none of which is discoverable either in the temperature or increased bulk of the new compound." This fact, if I am not mistaken, so far from being an objection to, is strongly corroborative of my opinions. Under my 13th observation on the nature of cold, may be found as follows: "when ice liquefies, it absorbs 146° (perhaps I ought to have said 140°) of caloric; therefore, since this absorption is accompanied by no increase, but by a decrease, of volume; the ice, hereby converted into water, develops 146° of frigoric, and a little more." That ice at 32° contains a quantity that exceeds 140 degrees of frigoric more than water at 32° ; and that water at 32° contains a quantity equal to 140 degrees of caloric more than ice at 32° , seem very strongly corroborated by the facts, that water at 32° when mixed with acids, so far from developing frigoric, often yields caloric, and makes a calorific mixture; and ice at 32° when mixed with acids, so far from developing caloric, often yields frigoric, and makes a proper frigorific mixture. Nothing can possibly be more consistent with the phenomena of the congelation and the liquefaction of water, than that, during congelation, a quantity equal to 140° of caloric is developed, and a little more than 140° of frigoric is acquired and accommodated; and that, during liquefaction, a quantity that exceeds 140° of

frigoric is developed, and a quantity equal to 140° of caloric is acquired and accommodated. What may be found under my 9th, 10th, 18th, and some other observations, does, I think, afford a view of my notions concerning the accommodation of caloric and frigoric in the latent state, and, at the same time, invalidates Mr. Bennett's second objection.

Mr. Bennett has not yet advanced any insuperable objection to my opinion of the effluvial and material existence of caloric and frigoric; however, as he may possibly be inclined to give a more decisive blow, I will open for him a fair opportunity, by stating those principles by which, I imagine, my opinions may one day be either controverted or established.

1st. A void space, (a cavity pervaded by nothing but time, and space, and sense,) cannot be.

2d. A vacuum, (a cavity pervaded by pure caloric or pure frigoric, without molecules,) may be.

3d. Things cannot act where they are not without a material medium.

These principles do, in my opinion, compel one to believe concerning caloric and frigoric nearly as follows.

Caloric does not consist of separable particles* or molecules, but it is perfectly continuous, undilatable, and incompressible.

Frigoric is perfectly continuous, undilatable, and incompressible.

Having advanced his objections to my theory or hypothesis, Mr. Bennett proceeds to give his notions of molecular attraction, to discard "the mechanical idea of the interposition of caloric, frigoric, or any other matter;" and afterwards to conjecture, "that electricity, or some agent equally invisible, (query, are not caloric and frigoric equally invisible agents?) may dispose the particles of matter to different powers of attraction." To comment on these positions would draw me into a discussion, by far too long for a periodical work; as my ideas or notions of the laws of attraction, of the general agency of caloric and frigoric, and of the laws of electric, galvanic, magnetic, &c. phenomena, differ widely from those of Mr. Bennett, and from those generally entertained on such subjects.

* As we generally suppose an effluviuum to consist of minute particles, it probably would have been better had caloric and frigoric been called ethers, instead of effluvia.

With several other authors, Mr. Bennett says, "the causes of attraction and repulsion are never likely to be discoverable by human nature;" and Dr. Johnson says, "a man once persuaded that any impediment is insuperable, has given it, with respect to himself, that strength and weight which it had not before. He can scarcely strive with vigour and perseverance, when he has no hope of gaining the victory; and, since he never will try his strength, can never discover the unreasonableness of his fears." Having the authority of a Johnson in favour of proper temerity, I venture to differ from Mr. Bennett and others, and to say, that, though the efficient cause of attraction may or must be a triune intelligent spirit, yet the physical or immediate cause of attraction may possibly be discovered.

We know that, for attraction to take place, certain physical circumstances must concur with the great first cause, and it is the business of philosophers to discover the nature of these certain physical circumstances; and, the nature of these circumstances being once discovered, then the physical or immediate cause of attraction will be made plain of course.

Mr. Bennett concluded with a pious allusion to the great First Cause; and, as no one perhaps ever felt to a greater degree than myself the pleasing emotion of reverential awe, on contemplating the Regulator of the universe, I can sympathise with Mr. B. and am happy thus to conclude.

K.

London, Nov. 5th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR learned correspondent A. H. (p. 121) approaches the Scriptures more like a mystic than a critic; his mythologic credulity rivals his historic infidelity: but, in this age of bibliolatry, such whims are not uncommon. Those of his assertions which concern the discussion between us, must be re-examined.

A. H. (col. 1.) denies that "the children of Joseph headed the retreat of the Israelites from Egypt." In the twenty-sixth chapter of Numbers, he will find, that the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh contained 85,200 fighting-men; whereas, the tribe of Judah, which was of all others the most numerous, contained but 76,400: so that the children of Joseph, or, as we should phrase it, of the clan of Joseph, out-numbered those of any other

patriarch. In the thirteenth chapter of Numbers, (v. 8.) he will find that Joshua, the military chieftain of the whole enterprize, was of the clan of Joseph, and of the tribe of Ephraim. And, in the fourteenth chapter of Joshua, he will find, that the clan of Joseph, having been allowed to form two separate tribes, shared in this double proportion the acquired territory. Now, if the children of Joseph supplied the largest proportion of fighting men; if they gave a military leader to the enterprize; and shared its advantages in a double proportion, they may justly be said to have headed the Israelites. They moreover superinduced, as we shall presently perceive, their own peculiar religion on the other tribes.

A. H. denies, (col. 2.) that "Moses was employed as the archivist and recorder of the Israelites." Here is the testimony of the author of Deuteronomy, c. xxxi. v. 25: "Moses commanded the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord, saying: Take this book of the law, and put it in the side of the ark." This passage contains proof that the ark was a portable chest of records, a place of deposit for the public scrolls of the Israelites, and that Moses had the command over these archives. He was their archivist.

In the thirty-third chapter of Numbers, (v. 2.) it is said, "Moses wrote their goings out according to their journeys." Here is Moses employed day by day to make records of their marches. He was their recorder.

In defiance of these direct and notorious testimonies, A. H. who is barbarously unread in the better commentators of Scripture, pretends, (col. 2.) that there was nothing in the ark but a pot of manna, and a slip of a plant, which, though apparently withered, buds on being wetted. The testimony adduced is that of Apollos, who wrote an epistle to the Hebrews, after the commencement of the Christian era. A man might as well quote John Wesley's engraving of Solomon's temple, in proof of the original and real distribution of its apartments. On the building of the temple, the oracle became the place of records, and the ark was emptied.

A. H. next says, that the historical account of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, which extends from the 27th verse of the 11th chapter, to the end of Genesis, ought to be called a *Memoir of the House of Jacob*. Be it so. Provided any agreed name can be applied peculiarly,

liarly, exclusively, and separately, to this extensive document, it can be reasoned about, as a whole.

This *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, I proceed to assert, must have had Joseph for its main compiler, enditer, or author; with the exception of an epilogue of five verses (Gen. i. 22—26), probably added by Moses.

The thirty-ninth, fortieth, and forty-first chapters, for instance, repose altogether on information, which must have been supplied by Joseph, and which even he has thought it necessary to colour. The *Memoir* exactly carries on the narrative to that period of the life of Joseph when he was reconciled to his family, retired from office, surrounded by his children, and peculiarly likely to undertake such a work; and it breaks off much more abruptly than a posthumous biographer would have terminated so detailed a history.

This *Memoir of the house of Jacob* was known to the author of the sixth chapter of Exodus; who draws from it the curious and important inference, that to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, (Exod. c. vi. v. 3.) the Deity was not known by the name of Jehovah. It follows, that Joseph, whose religion might become tinctured at the court of Pharaoh, first introduced into his family the worship of Jehovah. This was his wife's god; for she was daughter to the priest of On, (Gen. xli. 45); and at On, or Heliopolis, (Isaiah xix. 18) Jehovah was worshipped.

With this circumstance present to our minds, if we sit down to read the *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, we shall find ourselves furnished with a clue for separating those portions of the memoir, which are transcribed out of family documents or temple records, from those portions of the memoir which Joseph himself composed. Wherever God is called Jehovah*, we may be sure we have the pen of Joseph; and where God is called Elohim, or Eliun, or Shadai, we may presume that some distinct document is incorporated. Sometimes the same fact is related first in a family document, and afterwards in the narrative of Joseph; as his sale to Potiphar (Gen. xxxvii. 23—36, and again, Gen. xxxix. 1); and here the family document harshly blames the conduct of Joseph's brethren; while his

own pen glides over it with the most generous and forgiving mildness; as if Benjamin had written the one account, and Joseph the other: the affectionate heart of Benjamin, the cunning spirit of Joseph, shine through alternately.

Now—if, on the evidence of this *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, and on the authority of the corroborative testimony of the author of the sixth chapter of Exodus, it be admitted, that the posterity of Abraham derived from Joseph the worship of Jehovah—this other proposition becomes evident also, that the document concerning the Deluge is posterior to the time of Joseph; for, in that document, God is called Jehovah.

The document concerning Paradise, and the document concerning the Deluge, are inter-destructive. They cannot both be historically exact; although they are both historically precious, on account of the light they throw over the state of philosophy and geography at the time they were written.

From the map accompanying D'Anville's *L'Euphrate et le Tigre*, it appears, that, to the east of Edessa, lies a tract of country, elevated and fertile, which still bears the name of Eden. This district is in the centre of the lands included between the Tigris, or Hiddekel, and the Euphrates. At its foot arises, on the eastern side the river Mygdonius, a considerable stretch of which is still called Havali, or Havilah. On its western side flows the Chaboras, which in fact borders the Cush of ancient geography, and must consequently (see Monthly Magazine, vol. v. p. 3) be the Gihon. Thus we still have a face of country in Eden exactly corresponding with the description in Genesis. Had any mighty deluge intervened since the description was made, the face of the country would now have been widely different.

If the account of the creation be taken for granted, no deluge can have overflowed Eden: if the account of the deluge be taken for granted, the description of Eden is a postdiluvian document.

The document concerning the Creation probably originates* in the patria of Abraham; it accordingly calls God by the same name as his family annals. The document concerning the Deluge probably originates with Ezra himself; it

* By substituting the words God and Lord to the proper names of the patriarchal house-god, the received version conceals these phenomena.

* There is a passage in Cyprian, *De Idolorum Vanitate*, which favours the suspicion that Otanes wrote this cosmogony; from which, in the chapter Bundehesch of the Zendavesta, so much is borrowed.

accordingly

accordingly calls God by the Jewish name Jehovah. That Ezra wrote the book of Enoch, which first made known the Deluge to the Jews, has been (*Monthly Magazine*, vol. xi. p. 390) sufficiently shown.

A third document, the geographical synopsis contained in the tenth chapter of Genesis, deserves notice. This again, like all the matter prefixed to the *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, is of a far less ancient date than the memoir. At the time when this document was written, the land of Shinar already contained (ver. 10) five cities, of which Babel, or Babylon, was one. Now, in Abraham's time (Gen. xiv. 9), the land of Shinar was still so insignificant a province, so thinly settled, so townless, that it required four such kings as the king of Shinar to counterpoise in war the five kinglings of Sodom, Gomorra, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. This argument alone is decisive enough; but, it may be added that the names of places and districts mentioned in the tenth chapter of Genesis are those used in Ezekiel, which is symptomatic of usage long posterior to Moses. According to the oriental traditions preserved in the Targums, Abraham was cotemporary with Nimrod the founder of Babylon.

A. H. maintains, (col. 3.) that the seven-day week was probably known to the Israelites *before* that ratification of the sabbatical institution recorded in Exodus. Scaliger, he says, thinks so; let him produce the grounds of inference, we will re-examine them. In the *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, there is no trace of a reckoning by weeks; seven was already a sacred number (chap. xli.) in Egypt; and yet the chief butler is committed to prison for *three* days, not for a week.

The more scrutinously the book of Genesis is analysed, the more evident it becomes that the *Memoir of the house of Jacob* is a document, in the main,* prior to the age of Moses; but that the other prefixed or prefatory documents are works long posterior to that age. No doubt, A. H. will see reason to retract his rash assertion, that "Moses has given us a memoir of the life of Adam, of Noah, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." It is a conjecture utterly baseless, supported by

* There are interpolations (see chap. xxxvi. ver. 31) subsequent to the institution of kingship in Israel; the forty-ninth chapter, too, has a character of style and sentiment comparatively modern.

no internal evidence, by no external testimony of weight. Moses cannot well have written but five verses in the whole book. If the account of the Creation came from Moses, he would therein have called God Jehovah; for Moses, like Joseph, married into the family of the Midianite priests, who resided at On, and adopted their Egyptian god, Jehovah, in preference to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

In proof of the proposition that the Genesis always contained the matter which now precedes the *Memoir of the house of Jacob*, A. H. indicates three places of reference. (1.) Isaiah, liv. 9. The book superscribed Isaiah is ascertained to be an anthology by several hands. Some of the oracles, particularly those at the beginning of the book, which exhibit a narrow intellect and little poetic power, appear to have been written during the reigns of Ahaz and Hezekiah. Some of the oracles, particularly those at the end of the book, which exhibit a comprehensive mind and splendid poetic powers, appear to have been written (see *Annual Review*, vol. iv. p. 124) during and after the Captivity. The forty-seventh chapter, for instance, alludes (ver. 9) to that dismissal from Babylon of supernumerary women, which was peculiar (Herodotus, *Thalia* 150,) to the siege by Darius. And the eleventh chapter mentions the *branch of the stem of Jesse*, that is, Jeshua the son of Josedek, as the restorer of the prosperity of Jerusalem. These are chapters clearly posterior, not only to the Captivity, but to the Restoration. Now, the fifty-fourth chapter, quoted by A. H. is one of the modern chapters; for it alludes (ver. 3) to the cessation of captivity, at which period Ezra had already given to the book of Genesis its present form. (2.) Job, xxxi. 33. In Stock's admirable preface to his less admirable translation of Job, it has been completely proved, that the book of Job is subsequent to the Captivity; as Warburton (though he gives but one good reason for thinking so—the mention of Satan) had instinctively perceived. At this period Ezra had given to Genesis its present form. (3.) Psalm xc. In this Psalm may be discovered a parallelism of sententious structure, and a free use of abstract words, characteristic not of the age of Moses, but of a more refined period; still, where the allusions lurk, which A. H. speaks of, is not so obvious. This psalm gives its testimony point-blank (ver. 10) against the longe-

vity of the patriarchs; and asserts man to have been made with a vitality of seventy or eighty years. The fact remains uninvalidated, that before the captivity no Jewish writer appears to have been acquainted with the Creation or the Deluge.

Indeed, the entire Pentateuch exists to us only in a translated state, only in the Hebrew language, only in the dialect of Babylon; and not in those vernacular idioms in which originally its several parts were successively composed. The Hebrew was never vernacular in Egypt, was never vernacular in Palestine. That Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezra, and all the five persons employed to translate the Jewish Records for the information of the court of Shushan, have performed their task with fidelity and skill, may be admitted, without giving up the suspicion of their having made occasional interpolations. Let us assiduously bolt their biscuit to the bran; and rest assured that the credibility of Scripture depends on the contained weight of historic fact; those persons only can endanger our faith in its several component parts, who extort from it proofs of more than it reveals. To represent it as dictated by the dove of God, and written with the plume of an angel's wing, is to level it with the Koran; it has a purer and a nobler title to our confidence and veneration, in preserving the oldest records of the human race.

THE ARCHÆOLOGIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to you if you will insert the following copy of a printed bill, (which has lately been posted up at the front entrance to the Royal Exchange) in order to give the contents of it publicity, by means of the extensive sale of your Miscellany.

"To Parents, Parish Officers, and other Persons; by Permission of the Gresham Committee;" (during pleasure.)

"The public are hereby informed, that, in order to shorten the duration of anxiety, suffered by parents and others, occasioned by little children straying from home, or being otherwise missing: Notices of children being lost or found, may be posted up at the front of the Royal Exchange, on boards placed there for the purpose, (free of expense to the parties) by which means a ready communication will be formed between those who have lost, and those who

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have found, the children; and thus many hours, perhaps days, of severe affliction, may be prevented. The children, of course, are to be taken care of in the parish where they are found, until their places of abode are discovered.

"If parents would take pains to teach their children, when very young, their own name, and that of the place where they live, it would be the means, no doubt, of their being soon restored when missed.

"It is recommended to parents to have the names of their children, and their residence, written with permanent ink, on some part of their cloathing.

"Besides posting a notice, as above mentioned, one should be put up in some conspicuous place, near the spot from which a child has been lost, or where found.

"As it is desirable that the notices at the Royal Exchange should be taken down when a child is restored, it would be esteemed a favour if some person would, as soon as convenient, put up a paper signifying the same."

"January 6, 1813.

No. 6, St. Helen's Place, London."

Observation.—If a plan of the above kind, somewhat extended, were adopted in cities and large towns, throughout the kingdom, I am of opinion that it might be very beneficial. The extension proposed is, that some one place should be fixed on for notices of any persons being missed, or found, to be posted up, including those found senseless or dead.

Perhaps it might be found worth the attention of some person, to establish a sort of Register-office, for persons lost or found.

A CONSTANT READER.

January 26, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not recollect to have seen, in any account of the poet Parnel, mention made of the source from which he derived his much-admired poem of the Hermit.

The following citation from a book, by no means common, may perhaps not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

"This puts me in mind of an excellent passage, which a noble speculative knight (Sir P. Herbert) hath in his late Conceptions to his Son, &c.* How, a holy anchorite, being in a wilderness, amongst other contemplations, he fell to admire

* "Certain Conceptions or Considerations of Sir Percy Herbert, upon the strange Changes of Peoples Dispositions and Actions, in these latter Times; directed to his Sonne.—Lond. 1652."

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the method of Providence; how, out of causes which seem bad to us, he produceth oftentimes good effects; how he suffers virtuous, loyal, and religious men to be oppressed, and others to prosper, &c. &c."

Then follows the story, nearly in the same order in which the poet relates it; the curious reader may wish to consult the original above mentioned, wherein he will find the story; but not materially differing from the quotation at length, in the *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ*. T. C.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

On the word "COURAGE," in the OLD FRENCH or ROMAUNZ LANGUAGE.

"SEAT OF COURAGE."

"IN the last and fatal battle, when Arthur was mortally hurt, and all his knights perished, the old King Aguisans especially distinguished himself; *'et fit tant de proesse que tous sen esmerveillèrent dont telle proesse venoit a l'homme de son age car ja estoit viel et ancien: mais ce luy venoit du grant courage que il avoit au ventre.'*—*Lancelot du Lac*, p. 3, §. 157.

"Every body knows where the seat of honour is, and I have seen the pineal gland handed round upon a saucer, at an anatomical lecture, as the seat of the soul:—'Seat of the soul, gentlemen; that is supposed to be the seat of the soul;' but this is the first time I ever found it affirmed, that the seat of courage is in the belly."—*Southey's Omniana*, vol. 2, p. 1—2.

This article, of Mr. Southey's work, is founded upon a mistranslation. He supposes that, in the *Romaunz*, the word *courage* is used in its modern meaning; but, I trust, that the following quotations will convince him, that its signification in the old French, or *Romaunz*, is no other than that of the Latin primitive, from which it is derived in the same manner as *corazon*, in Spanish.

"*Puisque l'avarice peut planter au courage d'un garçon de boutique nourri a l'ombre de l'oyesivete l'assurance de se tetter si loing du fouyer.*"

Essays de Montaigne.—B. 2, c. 1.

"Li palis esgarde sur le lit
Que unke mes si bon ne seit
Fors sul celui ke ele dona
Oï sa fille ke ele cela
I dunc li remembra de li
Tat li courages li fremi."

Marie de France.—*Lai le Fraigne*.

* *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ*, vol. 4, p. 6, Ed. 1655.

The true sense, therefore, of the passage in question is, that, in consequence of the extraordinary magnitude of the old king's heart, he was endued with a greater degree of bodily strength than the generality of men. Similar instances, whether the notion be true or false, may be found in *Wanley's Wonders*, and other books of that class, extracted from the earlier writers. F. C.

London, February 1813.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SEND you the following account of the gold coins in circulation during the reign of Charles the First. It is extracted from an old Arithmetic, written by Robert Record, and published in the year 1668. Should you judge this worthy of insertion in the *Monthly Magazine*, I shall perhaps take an opportunity of sending you further extracts from the same work. SYLVESTER.

London, Feb. 6, 1813.

"A Table of the Names, and now Valuation, of the most usual Gold Coins current in England, with their Value in English Money, this Year 1650."

The Names and Titles.	Value in shil. and pence.	
	s.	d.
Great Sovereign	33	0
Double Sov. K. H.	22	0
Double Sov. Q. E.	22	0
Royall	16	6
Half Royall	8	3
Old Noble	14	8
Half Noble	7	4
Angel	11	0
Half Angel	5	6
Salute	6	11 ob.
2 parts of Salute	4	7
George Noble	9	9 ob.
Half George Noble	4	11 q.
First Crown K. H.	6	11 ob.
Base Crown K. H.	5	6
Sovereign K. H. best	11	8 ob. q.
Sovereign K. H.	11	0
Edward Sovereign	11	0
Elizabeth Sovereign	11	0
Elizabeth Crown	5	6
Half Crown	2	9
Unite	22	0
Double Crown	11	0
Britain Crown	5	6
Thistle Crown	4	4 ob. q.
Half Crown	2	9
Cross Dagger	11	0
Half Cross Dagger	5	6
Rose Royal	33	0
Spur Royal	16	0
The Angel	11	0
Half Angel	5	6

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
TWO instances of singularity amongst the people called Quakers are to be met with in their public assemblies, both of which are, I believe, peculiar to themselves. The first is that of admitting their females to preach, and the second is the exclusion of singing, and all kinds of sacred music, as a devotional exercise; but, whether the admission of the former is sufficient to counter-balance the want of the latter, I must leave to those who are better versed in the scale of harmony than myself to determine. Indeed, upon these eccentricities, and likewise upon that of refusing to take an oath in those cases where the law renders it particularly necessary, I shall make no farther comment than merely to observe that, if these good people, who are few in number compared with the great bulk of society, should be *in the right*, it follows of course (by an inference naturally drawn), that an immense number of every sect and denomination must be *in the wrong*: every peculiarity being, in fact, a libel either upon the world at large or upon those who practise it.

Woburn.

E. T. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN reply to "An Observer," in one of your late Numbers, respecting the bird which pursues the gull, I have been informed by a friend that the sailors know it by the name of the "Lord-Bird;" that it is often seen on the north-west coast of Ireland, and on the coast of Portugal; it is seldom seen far from shore, or out of sight of land; that it is of a dun colour, and has a long sharp beak; that it does not receive the excrement of the gull in its pursuit, but the fish which the gull might have previously swallowed; and afterwards disgorged for the purpose of safety in its flight from the pursuer. The lord-bird will attack one gull after another until his appetite be satiated; and so terrific is he to the fugitive as to cause him to scream in a most frightful and piteous manner.

The sagacity of the gull is in another respect somewhat remarkable in the instance of attempts to decoy them within shot from a ship at sea. For the sake of amusement it is not unusual for persons on-board to shoot at them; and, to entice these birds sufficiently near, pieces of meat are frequently thrown into the sea, around which they will frequently hover

and scream some time before they dart at the object; but, if a piece of meat be attached to a cord thrown on the water, and confined to the vessel, the instant the cord is tightened so as to drag the meat while it floats in the ship's wake, the bird ceases to dart at it, perhaps from a just suspicion that it is a decoy to seal his fate. Hence have we not the modern phrase of "gulling"—deceiving?

February 1813.

I. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE opinions of speculative writers, on the subject of Education, are equally multifarious and discordant. While most of them seem to have formed an high estimate of its importance, they yet differ most widely with regard to the mode of conducting it, and the extent to which it ought to be carried. Completely dissatisfied, however, with the presently established system, they have pointed out its defects, either real or imaginary, without being able to propose any specific plan for its reformation.

On examining into the accuracy of their several statements, an impartial inquirer will find, amid an infinite deal of rubbish, much useful information. He will, indeed, be concerned to find persons, of splendid talents and deep research, conceiving so strong a distaste for every process of accurate induction and scientific arrangement, when, with comparatively so little trouble, they might have embodied their ideas in a form, palpable even to vulgar apprehension. Though they have frequently suggested substantial improvements, yet an ardent love of theory has led them, in very many instances, to prefer fanciful conjectures to sober and dispassionate reasoning from established facts. Had their views of human nature been less dissonant to actual experience, we might have been reaping at this moment the most essential advantages from their labours. But, alas! they were far otherwise. Unwilling to exhibit the dark side of things, they have invariably proceeded upon a supposition perfectly gratuitous—that the heart of man, like a piece of wax, might be moulded into any shape, or transformed into any likeness. They have argued from what they wished, not from what they felt, till, at length seduced by the gorgeous colouring of fancy, they have painted a fairer creation than that of nature. The truth is, they found it easier to form an ingenious theory than to submit to the drudgery of

patient investigation; but, before we can reasonably assent to their doctrines, we must at least be able to trace some resemblance between the men and women of their imaginations, and the common mortals with whom we are daily conversant.

The idea of ameliorating the condition of society, by the simple operation of our own powers, independently of any adventitious assistance, is uncommonly fascinating. Confessedly feeble as are the mightiest efforts of human genius, they are excessively apt to swell in our own estimation, and, through the influence of pride, often acquire a magnitude far beyond the reality. We cannot allow a superior power to co-operate with us in the formation or accomplishment of our schemes; nay, we are willing rather to hazard their success altogether, than to secure it infallibly by inviting the benevolent interposition of an omnipotent arm. What man has marred, we vainly presume, he can always mend. And thus vast do we conceive to be the achievements of a creature, who starts at his own shadow, the tide of whose opinions is perpetually fluctuating, who displays his folly to-day, and to-morrow mingles with the unconscious dust.

But, of all the schemes contrived by the ingenuity of man for the renovation of his nature, there is none more wild and visionary than that of a popular education. It is pretended that knowledge and vice are not only opposed to each other, but that between them an inverse ratio is found to subsist, so that precisely in proportion to the increase of the former, will be the diminution of the latter. As the reasoning faculties of man begin to expand, we are told, with an air of triumph, he will rise into a conscious sense of his own importance in the scale of beings, and will of consequence be concerned to do nothing contrary to the grand end of his existence. When these shall have fully unfolded themselves, it is not therefore thought too much to expect, that vice, and its inseparable concomitant misery, chased from all the various walks of life, will be found only in the musty nomenclature of the moralist. One is indeed apt to smile when propositions so glaringly absurd are palmed upon him as important discoveries, and is almost tempted to believe himself transported into the airy regions of romance, where, in the stately hall of some gallant knight, he has fortunately stumbled upon the en-
vied possessor of the far-famed phoso-

pher's stone. But, when he is given to understand, that these doctrines are embraced by the most accomplished scholars of the eighteenth century, that they are not confined to the closets of the studious, nor descanted upon merely as amusing speculations; but that they even occupy the thoughts of sagacious statesmen, inured to the bustle and business of public life: if he be not already far gone in fashionable dissipation, his cheek, suffused by a blush, will qualify an onlooker to judge of his feelings.—And is it really true, would he say, that knowledge is a principle of such general and indisputable excellence, that it can never be misapplied, nor ever contaminated with baser matter, nor ever perverted to the worst of purposes? Then what an artful illusion has nature been practising upon me, subsequently to the memorable hour when first she taught me to mark the operations of her hand? Do I never, in any assignable instance, act in direct opposition to the dictates of reason, and to the most solemn remonstrances of conscience? Then, how happens it that my mind is so often racked with disappointment and torn by remorse? Is a cultivated understanding and a refined taste invariably united with spotless purity of manners? Or will the morals of the most savage nations bear no comparison at all with those of civilized Europeans?—Nay, the land where Johnson wrote, and “seraph Milton sung,” is not so enamelled with flowers, is not so prolific of stern unyielding virtue, as some are inclined to give out. We ought to look for an accurate detail of the state of manners in any nation, not in the florid descriptions of poets, but in the prose survey of common life.

The lovely, delicate, timid damsels, that dance before the eye in the harmonious numbers of Pope, full of health, and splendour, and beauty; the Heloises that whisper their passion to the groves, or sigh out their souls in love-sick epistles to their Abelard's, are very different from those who appear at the theatre, like as many pieces of well-finished architecture, unmoved by the finest strains of Avon's bard divine, “famed in deathless song.” They are much too enlightened to weep at the representation of the fictitious tale of woe, and too proud to witness the reality.

After all, does it not very often happen, that, as persons grow more knowing, they grow more wicked? Civilization just paves the way for still farther refinement in parcelling out the wages of iniquity; and a modern fashionable education ena-
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bles us only to classify our crimes under convenient heads, so that, on any emergency, we may discover with facility what particular combination of them will be productive of the greatest momentary sum of pleasurable sensation. To talk without the fatigue of thinking is considered a first-rate accomplishment; and, while modest unassuming worth passes unnoticed, the flippancy of impudence proves the surest introduction to the circles of politeness. The female mind especially is corrupted, and the female character is degraded. A fine lady must now see a little of life, to adopt a genteel phrase, before she can accept the hand of her paramour. She is in a manner compelled to go through a complete round of dissipation: her body must be emaciated by nocturnal watches and surfeits, the faculties of her soul must be enervated by the combined influence of effeminate objects, and sensual gratifications. Lovely as may be her native form, it must be shaped, and fashioned, and modified, in order that the dormant passions of a worn-out rake may be sufficiently excited. After she shall have languished at the opera for some time, and sighed alternately "for every fool that flattered by," her good-natured mother may at last indulge her with a husband whom she abhors, but whose fortune affords an ample atonement for animal functions impaired by intemperance, a head adorned with the greyness, not of age, but of profligacy, and an understanding on a level nearly with that of his hands.

Now, would the zealous partisans of popular education wish to see these abuses no longer confined to the higher ranks, and to the metropolis, but obtaining among the peasantry in every corner of the island?—So far from this, they wish, by their own account, to regenerate the present system altogether, to introduce quite a new scene, to level all artificial distinctions, and, where vice has abounded, to make virtue much more abound. And all this is to be accomplished by the general dissemination of knowledge. The moral museum of the world is to be filled with the trophies of philosophy. The omnipotence of Truth is ultimately to triumph over the ravages of Error; Science is to illumine the sable caverns of Ignorance; and modest Scepticism is to depopulate the gloomy haunts of Superstition. Virtue, to be admired, we are kindly told, needs barely to be seen. But, if we inquire where she is,

what she is, and how she is to be obtained, we are instantly dismissed with a frown, as if such officious curiosity were undeserving of a satisfactory answer. And yet our sage instructors differ most widely from each other respecting her essence. By one she is thought to be the most cheap and sensual strumpet that saunters between Ludgate Hill and Old Drury; another clothes her with some decent drapery, a tolerable outside, but all nought within; while by a third she is described as a coy maiden, a lovely recluse, flying every frequented path, and more enamoured of the lonely cottage than of the splendid palaces of kings and courtiers. Now, whether, according to Lord Bolingbroke, virtue consists in a supreme love of one's self; or whether, as the gentlemen of the gown and cassock maintain, it consists in a love of one's self, and of others only in a subordinate degree; or whether, lastly, according to the more rational opinion of Mr. Godwin, it consists exclusively in an ardent desire of promoting the general good, it is surely of some little importance for us to know. How also are our exertions to be directed? Must we be amputating the limbs of potent enemies *ad infinitum*, that we may have the pleasure of seeing them resuscitated by enchantment? Or are we to imitate the gallant hero of chivalry, who

Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain.

Really, and in good faith, the patrons of this scheme, about which so much noise has been made, have no determinate object in view. They wish to do something great, no matter what that be. But, even if the principle upon which they proceed were consonant to truth, the plan which they have adopted for carrying it into effect, could not fail of disappointing their expectations. It must indeed disgust every sensible person who has at all reflected on the subject of education, to hear of one boy teaching an hundred like himself to read with propriety, even though his own knowledge of the language be extremely defective; and of another instructing them in the science of number and quantity, conducting them through the most intricate process of reasoning, until they shall have arrived at a proper and just conclusion, though himself the while knows nothing at all of the study!! Miracles are not said to obtain much credit among the more thoughtful part of Englishmen; but,

but, when these vagaries meet with a cordial reception from them, we must flatly deny the assertion. That one cannot teach another what one's self does not understand, used to be thought a proposition too clear to be disputed. But now it should seem this was one of the many silly fond conceits of our ancestors, hatched by the nurse and fostered by the priest. It was formerly imagined that a public teacher ought to be a man of accurate information, and almost an enthusiast in his profession. Now, however, the most raw and ignorant rustic is qualified to initiate his fellows into the mysteries of any art, into the arcana of any science! A man capable of receiving opinions, at once so wild and visionary, would do well to pause before he smiles at those of the vulgar. It were to be wished he would seriously put the question to himself, how much he was elevated above the simple unlettered peasant, who fancies that the grand luminary around which all the planets revolve in their orbits, was created for no other or nobler purpose than merely to illumine the little spot of earth on which he dwells.

Solon, the celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, has left us a maxim that ought never to be forgotten by the projectors of plans for the improvement of society. *Γινώσκει σεαυτόν*, says he, Know thyself. Were we to take an accurate account of all that passes in our minds during the course of a single day, or even of a single hour; were we to mark the various motives that, with comparatively few exceptions, prompt and regulate our actions; and were we then to compare our conduct with our professions; we would feel ashamed to talk of our attainments, and be wholly overpowered with the awful magnitude of our demerits. The human nature would then appear to be, what in fact it is, so radically corrupt, that nothing short of supernatural influence could effect any material change upon it. Selfishness, we should then be convinced, was interwoven with its very existence; and, to eradicate this potent principle by our own puny efforts, we should esteem the most Quixotic experiment that was ever attempted. We would then endeavour not to alter entirely, but to humanize, the temper: not to subdue, but to soften, the heart. Education is confessedly valuable. It will do much, but it will never do what is plainly a physical impossibility. Though its votaries may possess the ferocity of a tyger, in society they will display the meekness

of a lamb. They will conceal the baseness of their dispositions, the native deformity that lurks within, under a convenient cloak. They will walk in masks—while they are even searching all the impure places of their imaginations for fresh objects to inflame their passions, they will have the good sense not to lacerate the feelings of others by the representation. They will possess a sense of decency and outward decorum. And, apeing the manly dignity and generous intrepidity of a cavalier, in defence of order and sobriety, they will brandish their swords, rusty through disuse, with a kind of mock-heroic valour. In short, education will put it in the power of an individual to assume the semblance of virtue, though he secretly hates the reality: it will enable him to live in a world that is pleased with shadows, and easily cheated by appearances, with respectability, nay, with even a negative sort of usefulness. But it will do no more. A new creation can alone proceed from another cause. That august invisible power, which imparts growth and nourishment to the lowly shrub, verdure to the waving woods, and music to the notes of the plaintive bird; that power which guides the course of the roughest wind, and of the gentlest zephyr that fans the leaves, can alone make brutish man to know wisdom.

Aberdeen.

JOHN MACDONALD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me to recommend to the attention of your readers a subject which has not, I think, hitherto found a place in your Magazine, I mean the miserable state of many of our prisons.

Many of your readers will be surprized and shocked to hear that a large proportion of the vast population of our prisons are always suffering from want of food, and many of them dying; how many die it is impossible to tell, for, when a coroner's inquest is made upon these atrocious cases, the jury is generally picked out by the persons in the lobby (officers under the marshal), who choose those they think will represent the case in the most favourable light.

In the Fleet prison, in the King's Bench prison, and in the Marshalsea, there was, when Howard visited them in 1782, *no allowance whatsoever* for the subsistence of prisoners, and in none of these prisons was any alteration made for the better when Howard visited them again in 1783. I hope that humanity

will lead some of your readers to inquire whether there has been any since that time.

Howard says, "In above half the county gaols debtors have no bread."—In 1722 the committee appointed to inquire into the practice and effects of imprisonment for debt, say, "Prisoners are often in the greatest distress imaginable, and instances are stated of their dying for want." The allowance of four-pence a day, which creditors ought to make to their imprisoned debtors, is evidently insufficient, and very few of the unhappy sufferers to whom it belongs are able to procure it. In all those cases in which the king is plaintiff, the defendant when imprisoned has no aliment at all.

To the horrors of famishment must be added the sufferings occasioned by deficiency of water, by breathing pestilential air, by entire want of firing, want of bedding, want of sufficient cloathing: in the time of Howard these miseries all existed in a great number of our prisons, in some few places important improvements have since been made, in cases somewhat more numerous small ones, but in by far the greatest number of instances no improvement has taken place at all, and in some the mischief has increased.

Did the guilty only suffer these inhuman punishments, to which no law condemns even them, the evil would be deeply to be lamented; but, when we consider that many of those imprisoned, that they may be tried for criminal offences, are innocent, and that an immense proportion of the debtors are innocent men, or at least not more guilty than thousands of their fellow-subjects, who are enjoying every comfort at liberty, we cannot think without horror of the magnitude of the evil, which has arisen to this enormous height by the neglect of those whose peculiar duty it is to visit our prisons, and by the carelessness and indifference of all.

The above statement is taken from the sixth and seventh numbers of THE PHILANTHROPIST.—You have also proved, Sir, that the sighing of the sorrowful prisoner is not indifferent to you, and I do not doubt that you will willingly devote some columns of your Magazine to their cause.

E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE impositions practised by empirics on a credulous people, are certainly matter of regret; and it would

be well if the evil could be remedied by legislative interference. But I fear such a thing is impossible. A person who suffers will think himself at liberty to procure relief where, and from whom, he pleases—from the learned and from the unlearned. The state has already done all *they can*; that is, by converting private folly into a public benefit—imposing a tax on nostrums.

I perceive that some gentlemen of the faculty, animated with a just resentment against the inroads of the Irregulars on their practice and their fees, have projected a bill to remove, or at least to palliate, this dangerous evil; the principal features of which are, 1st. To require all persons who practise any part of the profession to obtain (in future) licences of qualification. 2d. To distinguish Regular Surgeon-Apothecaries from the Irregulars—to impose an annual tax of 2l. on the former. 3d. To impose a stamp duty of 25l. on the indentures of apprentices. 4th. To establish a privileged body in London, to have the exclusive power of granting licences of qualification and making by-laws and regulations.

In fairly estimating the good effects of this bill, we ought to consider it in two views:—1st. As it affects the interests of the public. 2dly, As it affects the interests of the profession, for which we profess to have a very great esteem.

With respect to the first head—We have already hinted, that no law can abolish quackery, or extinguish the right every man has of seeking and obtaining relief wherever it can be obtained. If the practice of physic were arrived at perfection, and such could only be obtained by a regular education—attending schools and hospitals,—such a bill as this, of interdiction and exclusion, would be wise and politic: but, when so numerous and melancholy catalogues of diseases, which are the *opprobrium medicinae*, present themselves, we think, that the faculty ought not to arrogate to themselves the solitary right of exercising this art, or of denouncing any discovery, real or pretended. Cancers, palsy, gout, consumptions, epilepsies, &c. &c. are amongst the number of the complaints to which mankind are liable, that continue to bid defiance to all the boasted power of the faculty.

2dly. This bill, if we are not greatly mistaken, will operate only as a severe tax on the profession, without giving them the smallest relief. The annual

tax

tax of 2*l.* empirics can afford to pay as well, if not a great deal better, than the regulars. Besides, the former are employed, not because the public mistake them for regular professors, but because they know them to be quacks—that is, the avowed rivals of the faculty—who boast of cures they cannot perform. There are numbers of apothecaries in England and Wales, respectable for their talents and medical education, who are labouring under a narrow income and contracted practice, who will feel severely this tax of 2*l.* per annum, in addition to the mass of taxes which now press heavy on them; that such men should be selected as objects of individual taxation, seems cruel and unjust. Another remark is obvious; as the bill is not prospective, only as far as regards qualifications, every retail-vender of medicines, by paying the annual tax of 2*l.* may write over his door “Licensed Apothecary, by act of Parliament.” The 25*l.* tax on apprentices’ indentures will have, they say, the effect of excluding low uneducated men from entering the profession. But will it not also prevent professional gentlemen of established reputation, who have large families and contracted incomes, from educating their sons to their own business, and drive others into Scotland (to which country the law will not extend) for a medical education? For the same reason, the infirmaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow will be crowded with pupils from England, and our London Hospitals deserted.

However, to do justice to all parties, the only gainers by this plan, as appears to us, will be those gentlemen of London who will be dubbed a privileged body. They have forgot to specify how much money they intend to exact from each candidate for qualification; 2*dly*, Into whose pockets this arbitrary and very considerable fund is to go? 3*dly*, Why licenses of qualification are not to be granted by the country medical districts, as well as by the London? In the large towns of England, are there not to be found men as competent to decide on the science and ability of a candidate, as there are in London?

To conclude, it is our decided opinion, that any legislative interference will neither benefit the public nor the profession; and, for the particular bill in question, its only operation will be, an additional tax on the industrious apothecary, and a severe burthen to those of smaller incomes.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

HAVING read lately in another Magazine a letter signed J. Bennet, treating on the excellent quality of foreign steel; I take the liberty to quote the following passage: “The Asiatic sabres are found infinitely superior to the best of our European manufacture. A Persian blade is a desideratum with most military men. Those swords manufactured at Toledo in Spain, and bearing the name of that place, have a degree of almost unparalleled elasticity.” Although it may be going a little beyond my *last*, I beg leave to differ somewhat in opinion from him, and shall endeavour to make a remark or two in order to show wherein we do differ. I must confess that I am not well acquainted with swords, not being a military man, and never having used one, and I also own that I am not very fond of playing with edged tools; but it struck my mind, on reading the above passage in Mr. Bennet’s letter, that he perhaps had not been well acquainted with the history of Scotland, and especially with the Highlands, or I think he would not have given such unqualified praise to the sword-blades and sabres of foreign nations, had he known or recollected the famous claymore of the Highlanders. Before the gun and bayonet were introduced into that country, the claymore was the Highlandman’s sheet anchor. In the wars between England and Scotland, before the union of the two nations, the English, who were by the Scots named *Southeras*, experienced the dire effects of their well-tempered blades. By stating this historical fact I by no means wish to revive any national prejudices or animosities; it having been so useful a warlike weapon with that brave people, they would naturally be induced to use every means that suggested itself to their imagination, in order to make it the most fitted for so important a purpose. They would procure the best steel, and try every experiment to give it the most proper temper; and no doubt but their sword-makers also would vie with each other. One man, it appears, excelled all the rest of his countrymen, his name was Andrew Farrara; and, from the high estimation his sword-blades were held among that gallant people, the highland-sword afterward went by his name. Now, sir, I will offer to you what appears to me a convincing proof of the superiority of that

that sword-blade in point of temper and elasticity over any of the foreign blades that have been mentioned by Mr. B. It was the custom among the Highlanders to wrap the blade round their waist like a belt, and cover the hilt with the plaid; it being much more convenient for them to carry it in that manner, as a part of their dress, than to have it dangling at their side, in journeying through the woods, over the mountains and the glens of the Highlands. There is not, I believe,

an elastic quality ascribed to any of the foreign swords or sabres equal to that I have just mentioned. I have lately seen an Andrew Farrara in the possession of an English gentleman in London. The name was deeply engraven on the blade near the hilt—he valued it very highly, and was extremely careful in preserving it. From what I have stated, it is clearly proved, I think, that the Andrew Farrara stands pre-eminently above all competitors.

CRISPIN.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF HAYDN.

[The following memoir was lately read by Le Breton, at the Imperial Institute at Paris. We gave place to some anecdotes of this Shakespeare of music in our 218th Number, but the present complete, able, and elegant, article claims in a special manner the notice of our readers.]

JOSEPH HAYDN was born on March 31, 1732. His father, a poor cartwright, of the village of Rohrau, in Austria, about twelve leagues from Vienna, was passionately fond of music: although he had no knowledge of its principles, he amused himself, after the fatigues of the day, by accompanying his own voice and his wife's upon a miserable harp. To this practice his sons, Joseph, Michael, and John, undoubtedly owed the commencement of their musical taste. A school-master, of the small town of Haimberg, a friend and relation of Haydn's father, having discovered in Joseph the germ of a fine voice, undertook, free of expense, to teach him the rudiments of music, and to instruct him in Latin, writing, and arithmetic. At six years of age he began his studies, and practised on several instruments.

When he had scarcely passed two years at this obscure school, where, to use his own expression, 'he had more blows than mouthfuls,' it happened that the organist of the Court and Cathedral at Vienna came to visit the Dean of Haimberg: having heard young Haydn, he engaged him to supply a vacancy among the boys of his own choir. He passed eight years under this master, and gained great reputation, in the Cathedral of St. Stephen, by his fine contralto voice. Nothing but the accidental arrival of his father at Vienna could have saved him from an ignominious sacrifice, to which he had consented for the

preservation of his voice. This anecdote was certified by Pleyel, the favourite pupil of Haydn, who himself related it. His master, disappointed in his expectation of deriving some emolument from this unnatural preservation of Haydn's voice, discarded him from the choir as soon as it broke, and most inhumanly dismissed him, on account of a boyish trick*, at seven o'clock one evening in November, with tattered clothes, and without one kreutzer in his pocket. Driven into the street at such an hour, and without any means of procuring a lodging, he threw himself upon some stone steps, and passed the night in the open air. A poor, but friendly, musician discovered him the next morning; and, though he himself lodged, with his wife and children, in one room, on a fifth story, he offered the outcast Haydn a corner of his garret, and a seat at his table.

This act of charity of the benevolent Spangler (which was the name of the musician,) was most readily accepted by Haydn, who afterwards placed his benefactor as principal tenor in the chapel of Prince Esterhazy.

A miserable bed, a table, chair, and a wretched harpsichord, were all that the generous hospitality of his host could offer him, in a garret which had neither windows nor stove. At this period the future genius of Haydn was neither discoverable in his studies nor in his compositions. When formerly employed in the cathedral he had attempted to write for eight and sixteen voices, and imagined that when he had filled his score with notes, he had shown his diligence and progress; but his master checked this presumption, and reprimanded him se-

* He had cut off the *queue* of one of his brother choristers, to try the edge of a new pair of scissors.

verely for presuming to write for sixteen voices when he scarcely knew how to compose for two. The patience of Haydn was equalled by his assiduity, and he studied with the utmost perseverance two of the best works on musical composition then extant; one by Mattheson, and the *Grades* by Fuchs. He laboured incessantly at the six first sonatas of Ph. Emanuel Bach: "I never quitted my miserable harpsichord," said he, "till I had played them from beginning to end; they who are well acquainted with my music will see that I understood Bach, and what advantage I derived from this interesting practice."—Metastasio inhabited the house where Haydn lodged; and, having a niece whom he was educating, he employed Haydn to teach her music and singing for three years, at the expense only of his board. It does not appear that Haydn owed much to the patronage of Metastasio, or that the poet contributed to the comforts of the musician: it would have been creditable to the imperial laureate to have raised Haydn from obscurity, and have given his talents a more ample field for expansion. At last he was appointed organist of the convent of the *Misericordia*, with a salary of sixty florins, about seven pounds, per annum. On Sundays and festivals he was engaged at ten o'clock to play the organ at the chapel of Count Haugwitz; at eleven to sing or play the violin at some other church; but from these employments he derived a very moderate subsistence. His poverty more than his timidity kept him in obscurity: to the calumnies of his master at the cathedral, who circulated a report that his vices kept him indigent, he owed much of his retirement from the world. The first instance of Haydn's successful composition was a quatuor which he composed for the Baron de Fernberg, who, at his residence near Vienna, had it executed by his *curé*, his steward, another amateur, and Haydn himself, who was then eighteen years old. In the following years he composed many trios and short sonatas: of these he made presents to his pupils; but the music-sellers had them engraven for their own profit, without consulting the composer, whose ignorance of the world deprived him of the means of taking advantage of his own property. So small profits had he acquired by his talents, that, when he had reached his 27th year, he was obliged to accept the place of music-master of Count Morzin, with an annual stipend of 200 florins, with board and lodging.

In this service he produced his first symphony, which recommended him to the patronage of Prince Esterhazy, who engaged him, in March 1760, as second composer in his chapel.

Haydn, in his 28th year, was hardly rescued from the very verge of poverty, for his new situation afforded but a scanty subsistence. His tedious and unproductive labours consisted in conducting the orchestra, tuning the instruments himself, attending the rehearsals, and teaching music; but these mortifications were in some measure alleviated by the conduct of Werner, the principal composer, who united in his character qualities not always observable in men of talents: he was a great master of his art, and a man of a liberal and generous disposition. Justice and generosity are often not found in a rival, but Werner soon felt an affection for Haydn, though he would naturally be his successor. To the value of his instruction he added the kindness of his advice; what jealousy sometimes refuses to friendship itself—he opened to him the sanctuary of his art.

Haydn always acknowledged the obligations he owed to Werner, but his modesty compelled him to suppress, what was no less true, that he soon surpassed his master. On the death of Werner, Haydn was nominated to the chief post in the orchestra of the Prince, who was an amateur of great merit, and a good judge: he possessed an excellent band, which executed Italian operas. Haydn was attached by gratitude to a protector, whose taste he gratified by every exertion, and he owed his subsequent reputation to this appointment. It was solely to please the taste of Prince Esterhazy, that he composed the greatest number of his symphonies and concertos, which have found admirers wherever the true feeling of music exists, and have established his name on a foundation, which, possibly, had he been left to the impulse of his own genius, he might not have laid. It was at this epoch that the character of his music began, almost insensibly to himself, to be developed. Haydn passed thirty years at Esterhazy, and Eisenstadt, in Hungary, entirely devoted to the occupations of his office, with only the exception of two or three months in the year, at Vienna, when the Prince came to court. His habitual retreat from the capital, and his natural reserve, saved him from feeling the attacks which his success excited; for the example of Haydn demonstrates, more than any

other, that excessive modesty is no defence from the attacks of a jealous competitor.

Almost every musician at Vienna opposed the rising reputation of Haydn, who had so long struggled with obscurity and indigence; but Gluck and Mozart, men of the highest talents, openly professed their esteem for him; and the testimony of such exalted merit, was a recommendation too powerful to be resisted.

Gluck advised him to travel in France and Italy; and, speaking from his own experience, assured him with such advantages he might become a most successful writer for the opera. Mozart, whose acquaintance with Haydn was at a later period, never hesitated to pay him homage, and was in habits of daily intercourse with him at Vienna. At the death of Mozart, who was cut off when he had scarcely reached the middle age of life, Haydn felt the deepest affliction, and exclaimed, with all the sincerity of true friendship, that 'his loss was irreparable.' When they were both invited to assist at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold, at Prague, Haydn answered in the same spirit of modesty and candour, 'Where Mozart is, Haydn dare not appear.' Thus united were these two great men, superior to the little passions of envy and jealousy, and generously alive to the merits of each other.

The scanty income of Haydn, and still more perhaps his natural timidity, would not allow him to follow the advice of Gluck; and, when he mentioned the subject of his travels to his patron, he dissuaded him from it: though the Prince accompanied his refusal, or his evasive answers with some trifling present, yet he may be said to have shown neither generosity, nor a love for the art by withholding his permission. If Haydn, who united an exquisite taste for melody, grace, imagination, and feeling, to a perfect knowledge of the powers of every instrument, had resided some years in Italy, it is difficult to say to what extent and perfection he might have carried dramatic music, in which, however, in some instances, he has shown himself to be a great master. But, if it be permitted to regret, for the sake of his art, that Fortune refused to indulge Haydn with some of the means of reaching equal excellence in every style; yet is he a writer so rich and fertile, that it will exceed the bounds of this memoir to mention the

variety of his works, except in a cursory manner.

Although there is no complete catalogue of Haydn's works extant, yet we are acquainted with about eight hundred of his compositions, among which are one hundred and eighteen symphonies; one hundred and sixty-three sonatas, composed for the basitor (a small species of violoncello, and a favourite instrument of Prince Esterhazy); forty-four sonatas for the piano-forte, with and without accompaniments; twenty-four concertos for different instruments; eighty-three quatuors; twenty-four trios; a numerous collection of pieces in five, six, seven, eight, and nine parts, for various instruments; thirteen airs, in four parts; eighty-five canons; forty-two simple songs, accompaniments and ritornelli for three hundred and sixty-five Scotch airs; a great variety of dances and waltzes; twenty operas, fifteen of which were Italian and five German; five oratorios; fifteen masses; some *Te Deums*, and other pieces of church music.

Every one is acquainted with Haydn's symphonies, which are become an essential part of every concert. The unity of design, the clearness and variety with which he untwists the chain of harmony, the richness and brilliancy of the combined instruments, have ensured them such permanent success, that they bear constant repetition, and are heard with endless delight.

The Italian oratorio, '*Il Ritorno di Tobia*;' the German oratorio, the '*Creation*;' and the '*Stabat Mater*,' are as much admired in France and England as in Germany. They are esteemed the best productions of Haydn, in the different styles of composition; but his chef-d'œuvre, '*The Creation*,' having been translated very negligently into French, lost much of its effect, from that circumstance, when it was performed at Paris. The French have been reproached for being unacquainted with '*The Seven Last Words of Christ*,' and '*The Four Seasons*.' The first was Haydn's great favourite, very probably because it cost him the greatest labour. He had been requested to write on an extraordinary subject for one of the ceremonies of the Holy Week in the cathedral. This music, which was entirely instrumental, was intended to fill up the intervals in the service, and it required a composer of Haydn's genius to produce seven pieces of harmony, which, being necessarily slow,

and of a character almost uniform, should not fatigue the ear by a monotonous expression. Twelve years afterwards (1798), he added a part for the voice, without changing the original score, which occasioned a remark, that, to every piece of Haydn's music, a poem, analogous to the subject, might be added; a species of merit which no other author has possessed.

It is not surprising that the 'Four Seasons' made but little impression in France; in truth, the poetry is so very indifferent, that Haydn found it impossible to unite the parts, and make a whole: he saw his difficulty, and often regretted it; but the author of it, the Baron Van-Svieten, was his oldest friend and warmest admirer. He composed the poem for the music of the *Creation*, which had been received with enthusiastic raptures, and he advised Haydn to visit England, whence he returned overcome with kindness; it was natural for Haydn to sacrifice every thing for the gratification of this old and excellent friend. Eleven months he dedicated without intermission to this ungrateful work, where however we distinguish in the music the most delicate and refined gradations, at the same time that we are disappointed at the want of taste in the poet.

Of all the good offices which the invincible kindness of the Baron Van-Svieten showed towards Haydn, the greatest was his advice to undertake a journey to England. In 1790, the year in which Prince Nicolas Esterhazy died, he appeared for the first time in that country. In January, 1797, he repeated his visit; at each time he resided there a year and a half. It was the happiest epoch of his life. Before this period he had never enjoyed any of those public distinctions, which to men of talent are not the useless aliment of vanity, but serve to warm the imagination, and to excite it to new efforts. The situation which Haydn held in Germany, was, it must be allowed, a kind of domestic servitude, which the good nature of Prince Esterhazy made easy and agreeable, but which it could not sufficiently disguise. A prince might have been proud to be the patron of Haydn, and he might have found pleasure and even distinction in extending his reputation, and facilitating the means of promoting his merit. At London, the King and Queen, the whole of the royal family, every man of rank, and talent, and feeling for the charms of music, showed their respect for Haydn by delicate anticipations of

kindness, or more open testimonies of enthusiastic applause. He saw around him persons, strangers to his person, who 'Hailed him a Great Man.' Here it was that he produced his twelve most beautiful symphonies, and a variety of exquisite compositions; and, on his return, in 1795, at the age of sixty-five, when his heart was warm with the homage he had received, he composed his '*Creation*.' He at last found that his own country had discovered his value, or rather was beginning to show its sense of it; for, during his second journey to England, the Count de Harrach erected a monument to him at Rohrau. The remainder of his life was crowned with honours. Almost all the academies of Europe received him as a member. The University at Oxford, in 1793; the Academy of Stockholm, in 1798; the Society of Felix Meritis of Amsterdam, in 1801; the Institute of France, 1802; the Philharmonic Society of Laybach, in 1805; the Society des Enfants d'Apollon, at Paris, in 1807; the Philharmonic Society of St. Petersburg, in 1808. He showed with great delight the diploma and medal which he received from the Institute, and a medal which the '*Société d'Apollon*' struck in honour of him, by M. Gatteaux; the obverse his own portrait, and the reverse a lyre with the nimbus of immortality: this medal was accompanied by a letter signed by one hundred and forty-two names of the members of that society, and of the '*Conservatoire et Concert des Amateurs*.' He was invited to Paris, and a sum of money was assigned for his expenses. Prince Kurakin, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, presented him, in the name of the Philharmonic Society of Petersburg, with a letter in high terms of admiration and respect, and a gold medal of the weight of forty-two ducats and a half, which that society had struck in honour of him. It represented on one side a lyre of four strings, and the name of Haydn surrounded by a crown of laurels. The exergue contained this inscription: '*Societas Philharmonica Petropolitana Orpheo Redivivo.*' When Lord Nelson passed through Vienna, he requested from Haydn, as a favour, a pen he had used in writing his music, and in return presented him with the watch he wore. In 1804 the son of Mozart gave a public concert in one of the theatres of Vienna in honour of Haydn, who had reached his grand climacteric, on which occasion a cantata, expressly composed for that purpose, was performed under the direc-
tion

tion of Mozart himself. Haydn had not written any music since the year 1803, at least his last quatuor is of that date: it is without the allegro movement. He had flattered himself, so late as 1806, with hopes of finding himself equal to the task; but the vigour of his imagination failed him, and the work remains incomplete. In 1802 he was invited by Kotzebue to unite himself with five of the best composers then in Germany; Salieri, Weber, Danzi, Reichard, and Vogler, each of whom was to compose a chorus for his drama of 'the Hussites,' which the author considered as a national work; but Haydn, sensible of the decay of his powers, excused himself from his share of the contribution.

We naturally wish to know the sentiments of such a master upon his art; they were clear and simple: 'A musical composition,' said he, 'should have a beautiful natural melody, the connecting ideas should be well combined, it should have few ornaments, and especially should be free from curious refinements, and all redundant accompaniments.' He was however of opinion that all this was not attainable by rules. Haydn always wrote at the piano-forte: 'I could then follow,' said he, 'the impulse of my feelings; if I hit upon a happy idea, I endeavoured to make it subservient to the rules of art, and that is exactly what some modern composers want. They have crude unconnected ideas, which finish just where they begin, and consequently make no impression on the heart.'

Haydn lamented that many composers thought it unnecessary to make themselves masters of singing, which, he said, was an art nearly lost in the present age, for their airs were smothered by the orchestra: his advice was, to study singing in Italy, and instrumental music in Germany.

Haydn made a rough draft of every piece, and never wrote his score till he had well considered these sketches; the consequence is, that his style is as remarkable for purity as his compositions are for unity of design and clearness of ideas. Haydn was naturally intelligent and acute, and possessed even in his old age a mild and playful gaiety, which could not be overcome by the vexations of an ill-assorted marriage, which for more than forty years he endured with a patient resignation. The journal of his travels to England, written by himself, and some circumstances of his life, would furnish some amusing anecdotes; and

would prove, if indeed his compositions did not, that adversity had no influence on his amiable character: he is always Haydn, and never less so than when he shows a little playful and malicious archness, particularly in those beautiful pieces which he composed expressly to please the taste of Prince Esterhazy. In these concertos, as well as in many others, with great ingenuity he makes several instruments play alternately, as if they were contending for a prize. There are some of his longer works which were composed with this view, particularly the symphony called 'Symphonie d'Adieu,' which is in the printed collection. Two very different motives have been assigned to Haydn when he composed this 'pièce piquante.' According to one interpretation, which is not consistent with his character, Haydn, piqued at his patron's indifference to a new symphony (composed on purpose to dissipate his ennui), gave in his resignation, in which he was followed by the whole orchestra. Before they separated, the prince consented to hear his last concert, in which the 'Symphonie d'Adieu' was really acted: the prince, as well as the musicians, affected by the music, and sorry for the occasion, were afterwards reconciled. According to the other, attested equally by a favourite pupil of Haydn, and confirmed by accounts published in Germany, Prince Esterhazy, desirous of prolonging his residence on one of his estates in the country, beyond his usual custom, detained his musicians, some of whom had been lately married, and who were anxious to join their wives: Haydn was requested by them to obtain a remission from the Prince; and with this intention he composed the symphony in question, in which every musician, having executed his part, blows out his candle, and retires with his instrument: the Prince felt the allusion, and next morning dismissed his band. Of these two anecdotes, we are inclined to believe the latter, as the more probable; but, whichever be true, the piece still exists, and is characteristic of Haydn's mind. We may deduce his moral character from what has been said: his firmness and patience in adversity attest a force and elevation of soul. He was estimable as a brother, and a friend. He was ever ready to show his benevolence and his gratitude. His modesty was conspicuous in the midst of his successful career, and his piety made him return to the Supreme Being all the homage which men paid to his

his genius. His religion was mild and tolerant, for he was full of tenderness and feeling; and his actions, like his works, procured him the love and esteem of the world. His attachment and gratitude to Prince Esterhazy and his family, knew no limits: such was his fidelity, that he refused many advantageous offers, and particularly those of the Royal Family of England, who were desirous of securing his residence in that country. The love of his country, and of the illustrious family in whose service he was engaged, predominated over his interests: it was with great difficulty that, during thirty years which preceded his journey to England, he was enabled to save two thousand florins, little more than two hundred pounds: his two visits to London procured him a moderate independence, and enabled him to purchase a small house and garden, in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he passed in tranquil enjoyment the ten last years of his life.

Prince Esterhazy, at his death, bequeathed to Haydn his annual stipend, as composer and master of his band, without exacting the duties belonging to his office. This generous patron rebuilt both his houses, which had been destroyed by fire: the circumstances which attended one of these acts of benevolence, is too honourable to the Prince's character to be omitted.

That part of the town of Eisenstadt, which Haydn inhabited, was consumed by fire, during his absence from home. His house, and every thing it contained, fell a prey to the flames. Prince Esterhazy gave directions immediately to have it rebuilt on the very spot, and commissioned Pleyel to see that the furniture, utensils, linen, in short every thing that Haydn had lost, should be replaced precisely as he had left them: the pupil was but too happy to execute an order so grateful to his feelings; and Haydn, having been informed of the general disaster, imagined, when he returned to Eisenstadt, that his own house had been almost miraculously spared. His gratitude equalled his surprize; but the only score of his opera of *Armida*, which he preferred, and with justice, to all his other compositions for the stage, had perished. Nothing could console him for the loss; but he was anxious to conceal his chagrin, lest he might appear too little sensible of that generosity, which had so nobly restored the rest of his property. Pleyel, who had been the agent

of the Prince's bounty, became, in his turn, his master's benefactor, by a breach of trust, which proved fortunate in the event: he had clandestinely copied the whole score of '*Armida*,' which Haydn had never given to any one, and which he had positively refused to commit to Pleyel's care. This fault, which in reality was an act of foresight, was easily pardoned, and Haydn soon recovered his tranquillity and spirits.

I am far from having exhausted all the anecdotes which contribute to Haydn's eulogium, but I must conform myself with a becoming respect to the solemnity which now assembles us; besides, I cannot believe that any one who now hears me, requires new motives to excite his love, esteem, and admiration for Haydn. He may indeed be of opinion, that so rare an union of talents was not accompanied by a proportionate share of good fortune; but the man of genius, who has feeling and virtue, possesses secret enjoyments which repay him: let it be remembered, that, if Haydn received but few, and those tardy, honours, of that public admiration which is due to men of eminence, and which is generally offered to them as a tribute, we must recollect his life exhausted itself, if I may be allowed the expression, in the raptures of a triumph, which fortunately for Germany happened, not at Paris, where a similar project was in contemplation, but at Vienna.

After the year 1806, Haydn never left his house: his debility was so great, that a piano-forte, of a very easy touch, was made purposely for him. The instrument on which he had habitually played, and which he particularly valued, had been sent to him, from Paris, by Erard and his brother, as a tribute of their admiration and esteem. To answer the inquiries of his friends, respecting his health, he had a card engraved with the following inscription, to which he adapted notes:

*'Hin ist alle meine kraft,
Alt und schwach bin ich.'*

*All my strength, alas! is gone,
Old and weak am I.*

A numerous society of amateurs of music (which is particularly cultivated among the higher ranks at Vienna) was formed in the winter of 1808, in order to execute, every Sunday, the best works of the greatest masters. About one thousand five hundred persons, many of whom assisted in the orchestra, assembled in

one of the largest rooms in that city: ladies of the chief families sang, and were accompanied by gentlemen of equal rank, or skilful amateurs. It was determined to close the concerts, on the 27th of March, 1808, with the 'Creation.' Haydn, who had not quitted his house for two years, promised to be present; and, when his determination was known, every one who had any feeling for music, was anxious to see him. The room was full, two hours before he arrived. In the centre, three rows of seats were filled with such musicians as Salieri, Girovetz, Hummel, &c. An elevated chair was reserved for Haydn, who had no expectation of such a reception.

As soon as it was known that he was coming, the eagerness of the audience could scarcely be contained. The Princess Esterhazy, at the head of a party composed of characters of the highest rank and reputation, went to receive him at the bottom of the stairs. The illustrious old man was borne on a chair to the place reserved for him, amidst the acclamations and the vivat of an enthusiastic audience. The Princess placed herself on his right hand, and the author of the 'Danaïdes' on his left. When he had taken his seat, two ladies presented to him, in the name of the society, a sonnet in Italian, by Carpani, and a poem in German, by Collin. His chair was surrounded by the first chamberlain of the court (the Prince Trautmannsdorf,) by the generous patron of music (the Prince Lobkowitz), and the foreign ministers. The modest, feeling, and un-

affected Haydn (who could not have foreseen this scene of homage and triumph,) oppressed at once with joy and infirmity, exclaimed, with a faltering voice, 'This is more than I have ever felt—let me die now, and be received among the blessed in another world.'

At this moment the signal was given by Salieri, the conductor. Kreutzer was at the harpsichord, Clement led; Mademoiselle Fischer, M. M. Weinmuller, Radichi, and a selection of amateurs, executed the whole with such feeling and expression, as can only be imagined, and produced such an effect upon the audience as had never been felt before. Haydn could only express his emotion by tears, and, raising his hands, offered up his gratitude to heaven. The same feeling which had conceived this festival, foresaw the effect it would produce on the old man, and had provided for his retreat after the first act. Haydn hesitated, fearing he might derange the company; but, at last yielding to the wishes of his friends, he was taken out with the same triumph as he entered; the only difference in the feelings of the audience was, that at his entrance he was received with transports of pleasure, but, when he retired, every one thought he was taking a last adieu. Just before he quitted the room, he raised his arms as it were to leave his blessing on the assembly, which felt a presentiment, that sorrow would be soon mingled with their joy. It was indeed but too just; on the 31st of May, just two months and a half afterwards, Haydn expired.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

From DR. FRANKLIN to a GENTLEMAN
in NEW JERSEY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but, if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind

are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellow men; and I can only shew my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You

You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in-degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think to deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit: how much more so the happiness of heaven. For my own part I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable; and that the affliction I may at any time suffer may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I lessen it in any man, but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of charity, mercy, and public spirit, not holiday-keeping, sermon-hearing or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise and good men, much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty: the

hearing and reading sermons may be useful; but, if men rest in hearing and praying, as many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the hearers—the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that promised his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite. And those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, &c. though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted—when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement. But now-a-days we have scarcely a little parson who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations, and that whoever omits them offends God.—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness;

Being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

PLUMS.

PLU^M is the name of a fruit with stones, of which there are many kinds. Theophrastus says, that the Egyptians were accustomed to dry and export their plums; in which form they are now called *prunes*. He also mentions, that they took out the stones, and baked them into conserves; in which form they are now called *Damascene cheese*.

The Greeks gave the name *παλαθα*, to Damascene cheese, and also to fig cheese, which consists of dried figs interpersed with aniseed, and squeezed together. Statius and Pliny describe such conserves by the names *prunorum*, *globus*, and *offa*. In Cato's time, this fruit was

foreign to Italy, and travelled thither from Natolia.

Many of our plums, which in the raw state are but an ordinary fruit, would become valuable dainties, by exposing them to the Egyptian process of slow baking. The Armenian plum, or apricot, the Cadiz plum, or green-gedge, the Mirabelle, the queen Claudia, the Imperatrix, and the bullace, are celebrated by Duhamel, as supplying the pulp of a luscious confectionary.

Among the panegyrist of plums may be numbered Monsieur de Calonne, who in his *Essais d'Agriculture*, (p. 119), consecrates a paragraph to the praise of fine plums. He does not coincide in taste with

with Linnæus, who (*Amœnitates Academicæ*, vol. vii. p. 33) gives the preference to the *Pruna domestica cerea*.

The Spaniards dry and preserve their plums exquisitely: they value highest the sort called *Ciruelas de monjes*; but Virgil, like Linnæus, seems to have known no better than the *pruna cerea*, or wheaten plums.

Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name. The bullace pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation—at least, if Adelong be right in asserting, that the words *plum* and *pflaum* derive from the Latin *prunum*. In order to vindicate the vulgar idiom, it would be necessary to maintain, that *plum* and *pflaum* derive from *blue* and *blan*; that *plum* signifies the blue fruit, the violet plum having been first naturalized in the Gothic North; and that therefore the denomination *plum* may aptly be given to those raisins, or currants, which assume an indigo hue in drying.

THE MOHOCKS, (from an ORIGINAL PAPER circulated at the TIME.)

A True List of the Names of the Mohocks or Hawkubites; who were apprehended and taken on Monday night, Tuesday, and this Morning. With an Account of the several Prisons they were committed to, where they are now to be seen.

Admitted to Bail a pious L——'s son, not ten miles from St. John's-square.

Committed to Newgate.

SIR Andrew Ridpath,

Sir James Ferguson,

J. Douglass, esq.

Lawrence Smith, esq. late of Gray's-Inn,

John Holt, gent.

Thomas Buckingham, esq.

William Marks, esq.

Captain Macklellan.

Committed to the Poultry Compter.

Thomas Brown, esq.

James Powell, gent.

William Burgis, esq.

Lieutenant Smithson,

John Brockhurst, an Irish gentleman,

Ph. Bickerstaff, esq. of Sennock, in Kent.

Committed to Wood-street Compter.

Richard Hunt, merchant,

Thomas Banks, esq.

Henry George, gent.

Matthew Jones, perrwig-maker,

Patrick Stanhope, gent. belonging to the army,

James Bland, esq.

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Thomas King, esq.

Charles Knight.

Committed to New Prison at Clerkenwell.

Mr. Isaac Newman,

Mr. Smith,

Mr. Garraway,

Mr. Egerton,

Mr. Hughes,

Mr. Holloway,

John Harris, a footman to one of the rakes,

John Gurney, ditto,

William Richardson, ditto,

And several others of the Hawkubite gang.

Committed to the Marshalsea in Southwark.

Thomas Harding, of Lambeth, esq.

Mr. John Montgomery,

Sergeant Smith,

Corporal Cadogan,

Six private Centinels, not yet known,

Mr. Hornby,

Mr. Maidman,

Mr. Sherwood,

Mr. Harvey,

Mr. Henson,

Mr. Aylmer,

Mr. Alexander Hamilton,

Mr. John Newcomb,

Mr. James Harris,

Mr. Thomas Brooks,

Mr. Henry Barker.

Committed to the Gate-House at Westminster.

Sir Richard Hickman,

Mr. Forbes,

John Mackhulin, gent.

Simon Ryley, (supposed to be an Irish priest,)

John Spikeman, esq.

Edward James, esq.

Job Shales, esq.

Morgan Lewis, gent.

Leopold Jarvis, esq.

Giles Harper, gent.

Ch. Hanslap, gent.

Joseph Atkins, esq.

Henry Buck, gent.

Committed to the Round-House at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

John Smith,

William Heart,

Benjamin Dutton,

John Chebby,

Thomas Graves,

Timothy Travers,

Steven Sudworth, gent.

Isaac Pritchard,

Hugh Sutton,

Robert Speed,

Henry Sherwood.

Besides several persons of honour (not fit to mention) that are admitted to Bail, and divers others of the gang are hourly apprehended.

THE ENGLISH LAW.

The Common Law of England, which Lord Coke asserts to be the perfection of human reason, is by some foreign writers treated more disrespectfully. A French

Hh

author

author says, "The laws of England are full of tricks, ambiguities, and contradictions. They were, in a great measure, framed and sanctioned by the Normans; than whom there does not exist a nation more litigious, or more fallacious in fabricating and conducting controversies."

ENGLISH LAW IN WALES.

While the most trifling matters form the subject of long acts of parliament, it is not a little remarkable that the important circumstance of English Acts being

binding in Wales, whether mentioned or not, is introduced merely in a clause inserted in the middle of the Statute 20 Geo. II. c. 62, the title of which is to explain and amend the Window-Tax Act of that year—a statute not read even by lawyers! By Poyning's Law, in the time of Henry of VII. all preceding English statutes are made to bind in Ireland; but subsequent statutes only bind if Ireland be specified.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

"**H**OW fair a huge hall where the violins sound,
Where tapers and ladies are sparkling around,
And the knight, who in tournament shook his proud lance,
Condescends to lead down thro' the maze of the dance.
"But I am forbidden to revel and roam,
Must burn only cinders while they are from home,
And at twelve heat their kettle—I wish I could go—
Yet let me not murmur at ought here below."
So spake Cinderella: pounce! bound from the grate
A coffin blue-flaming, the herald of Fate;
The crickets scream'd shriller, and puff! thro' the room,
Sudden smook in a cataract diffus'd a gray gloom.
Who drops from the chimney? The children can guess whom
A lean dapper figure bestriding a besom,
A gray-hair'd but fresh-looking little old woman,
With a chin very long, and a nose very Roman;
With a black velvet pall scollop'd into a gown,
With lappets of point to the mob on her crown;
An egret of diamonds in glistening rows,
And slippers of glass at the tip of her toes.
"What ails you god-daughter?" she squeak'd as she perch'd.
"They are gone by themselves; Cinderella is lurch'd:
My father's poor daughter must slave for them all;
My mother takes only her own to the ball."
"Your mother, beg-pardon, your mother-in-law,
Apprehends such a foil might discover a flaw.
But you, if you like, child, may go to the ball;
I'll lend you my diamonds and slippers withal."
"I promis'd to make them some soup against night."—
"Come home at the minute, and all shall be right.
Go fetch me a pompon." Cinderella obeyed,
And ran to the garden, half glad, half afraid.
Her god-mother sits on the threshold, and scoops,
And mutters some magic, and three times she stoops,
Then strikes with her besom the dark-yellow rind,
And wheels grow, like blossoms, before and behind.
It expands to a coach: not a finer e'er roll'd;
The lining is satin, the fringes are gold:
Three glow-worms, accusom'd the faeries to guide,
Shone thro' the broad glasses, and showed the inside.
"Now get me the mouse-trap." Four captives were there.
The god-mother touch'd with her besom each pair:
Locks sprout on their tails, manes apparel their shoulders,
And with clattering hooves they bespatter beholders.
"Once again to the garden: believe me, we wizzards
Can see thro' a wall; and I want some live lizzards;
You'll find in the watering-pot, playing, a leash;
I'll give them a tap on the shoulder a-piece."

She did so : this besom was one of a million :
The little one scriggling starts up a postillion ;
A second, as footman, unsnack'd the coach-door ;
The biggest turned coachman, and mounted before.

Cinderella, half-sighing, surveys her own clothes,
At a touch they are fragrant with ot'r of rose ;
Her garment seems cobweb, such thin folds unfurl,
And the zone which confines her slim waist is of pearl.

The egret of diamonds is plac'd, like a crown,
With feathers, which helmets of princes might own ;
The fringe round her shoes is bespangled with care,
And the slippers of glass fit her feet to a hair.

She enters the carriage ; her horses are strong :
Like a meteor, it lightens, and thunders along.
The crowd stop to gaze : " Who is that ? here's one more—
No equipage equal has pass'd us before."

What a rap ! it resounds up the stair-case of stone.

The folding doors open. She enters alone.

All eyes are upon her. The violins pause.

The dance is suspended. The buzz is applause.

" How graceful her movement, how stately her air !
How fine the dark curls of her clustering hair !
What eyes ! The veil coil'd on her bosom how thin !
Like snows, which the sun-set incrimsons, her skin."

Her father beholds her with pride as she moves,
More fair than is pictur'd the queen of the Loves ;
But, warn'd by the god-mother whom he should see,
Conceals in his heart his affectionate glee.

From talk of the state the old knights turn aside :

" This woman a prince should select for his bride."

A prince heard them say so, whom nature had cast
With the mould of her heroes in centuries past.

He accosts the fair stranger and offers to guide her
Where sat, with the ladies of honour beside her,
Beneath a rich canopy, orange and green,
On cushions of velvet, his mother the queen,

Having made her obeisance, she glides with mild fear,

Where the wife of her father was loitering near ;

Her looks plead for pardon : the old lady turns,

Affects not to know her, but inwardly burns.

The prince, at her elbow, delighted, surveys,

Still drinks her soft accents, still feeds on her gaze,

Presents her with sweetmeats, and sweeter applause,

And into the dance not reluctantly draws.

How taper her ankles ! how nimble each bound !

How sparkle the spangles o'er-hovering the ground !

Easy float the faint arms round the swell of her sides,

And wing'd seem the slippers of glass as she glides.

Hark ! the first stroke of twelve. She turns pale. She is fled.

She scuds like a deer of the hunters in dread.

One slipper escapes her. But heedless she flew—

She plung'd down the staircase, and vanish'd from view.

The coach brought her home, ere the clock had quite struck,

Then returns to a pompion, and sleeps on its muck.

The mouse-colour'd horses are mice once again ;

And the lizzards rejoice as they cease to be men.

An egret, a slipper remain'd ; not to spoil it,

Cinderella hid each in a drawer of her toilet,

Set on the soup-kettle, put in the minc'd onion,

And spread the white cloth for papa and his ronion.

At length they arrive, and sit down to their diet :

Mama pouts in peace, and the knight smiles in quiet ;

The misses are full of the charms of the ball,

" What a fine drest-up figure came into the hall—

" How

"How the prince had been smitten, and danc'd with the stranger;
Though for men of his rank to neglect—has its danger;
But she prov'd a mere fiend, a caparison'd witch,
Who ought to be drown'd, like a toad, in a ditch.

"At midnight she grew sallow, and ugly as Satan,
She should keep early hours, there is risk in a late one.
She lost a glass slipper. The prince picks it up,
Then toasts her diminutive foot in the cup.

"'Tis shocking! 'tis filthy! it quite lets him down.
Those can't be too nice who are born to a crown.
'Twill soon be the talk of the country; to-morrow
He'll think of his yesternight's folly with sorrow."

Now bed-time approaches, and lulls to repose
The envious tongue and the wearier toes.
The next breakfast is late; Mama slumbers till noon,
While the young ladies wait in the silent saloon.

"What goes by in the street? Is it saint's day, or session?
A herald on horseback! a showy procession!
A crowd at his heels! Lo, he stops full before,
And prepares to proclaim his whole speech by our door."

"I am the prince's herald, by him sent,
To tell the ladies fair of his intent;
How that, being weary of a single life,
He means to take some damsel for his wife.

"I have, in further charge to tell the lass,
Whose foot will fit this slipper made of glass;
That her he'll wed, whatever be her station,
For this I'm sent with trumpet thro' the nation."

"Let's try on the slipper—it can't hurt our feet,
If it should be too long, or too broad, or too fleet:
Do beckon him, sister. He's coming, he bows,
And with him six pages in uniform clothes."

The eldest tries first: but her foot is too long,
She bends it in vain to an arch—'tis too long.
The second tries next: but her foot is too broad,
She curls it in vain to a scroll—'tis too broad.

"May I too,"—Cinderella inquires with a blush,
It comes on like a glove; this redoubles her flush.

"'Tis she," cries in rapture a page of the train,
Thank heaven! I've found her! I see her again."

The page of the train was the prince in disguise.

He kisses transported the tears from her eyes.

Mama by the father is presently led in,

And all are induced to appear at the wedding.

The god-mother comes, in a car, with the queen,

To sanction the nuptials, and smile on the scene.

Cinderella is drest with her egret complete,

And both the glass slippers adorn her fine feet.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*Experiments on the Organs of Absorption,
made by the Doctors MAGENDIE and
DELLIE: read by Dr. MAGENDIE to
the Class of the Physical Sciences.*

THE generally received ideas relative to the organs of absorption do not admit of a doubt that the lymphatic vessels are the agents for conveying poisons into the sanguiferous system. Thus, in an experiment where the poison was introduced into the middle of the thigh of

an animal, there was but one way of explaining its absorption: it must necessarily be admitted that it was taken from the wound by the lymphatic vessels of the parts with which it was in contact, that, after being absorbed, it was carried by these vessels towards the glands of the groin; that, after traversing these bodies, it was conveyed, still by the lymphatic vessels, to the thoracic duct; finally, that it was introduced into the sanguiferous system by the communications which the thoracic

thoracic duct preserves with the subclavian veins, and principally with those of the left side.

A circumstance that has always thrown some obscurity over the experiments upon absorption, is the difficulty of demonstrating with certainty the passage and presence of absorbed matters, either in the lymphatic or sanguiferous vessels. We have not these inconveniences to fear in employing the *upas*, or the *nux vomica*; for it is known that two centigrammes of these substances produce effects too remarkable to be mistaken.

Would the ligature round the thoracic duct stop the passage of the poison in the sanguiferous system, and consequently its effects upon the spinal marrow? This was the first question that we proposed to resolve.

I applied in a dog a ligature to the thoracic duct, a little before its opening into the left subclavian vein; I afterwards introduced a solution of the *upas* into the cavity of the peritoneum. The effects of the poison were as prompt and marked as if the thoracic canal had not been tied. I have tried the same ligature in other animals; but, instead of introducing the poison into the cavity of the peritoneum, I introduced it either into the pleura, or into the stomach, the intestines, or muscles of the thighs, &c. The effects have always been equally rapid and intense, as if the thoracic canal had been free.

Decisive conclusions cannot be drawn from these first essays, for we know that the thoracic canal is not the only point of communication between the lymphatic and venous systems. There is ordinarily on the right side a second thoracic duct, almost as considerable as that on the left; the large lymphatic vessels often open themselves solitarily into the subclavian veins; and more frequently still the thoracic duct has several mouths into the veins where it terminates.

One of these circumstances was found to occur in the animals subjected to our experiments; and we must have recourse to other trials, from which other results, less equivocal, may be deduced.

Upon a dog who had eaten a large quantity of meat seven hours before, in order that his abdominal lymphatic vessels might be easily perceived, we made an incision through the parietes of the abdomen, and took from thence a coil of the small intestines, upon which we applied two ligatures, about five inches apart from each other. The lymphatics, which had their origin in this turn of the intestine, were very white and very appar-

ent from the chyle which they contained. Two ligatures were placed at the distance of one centimetre upon each of these lymphatics; we cut these vessels between the two ligatures; we took great care in our experiment, and assured ourselves, by every possible means, that the curvature of the intestine, taken from the abdomen, had no further communication with the body by the lymphatic vessels. Five arteries and five mesenteric veins ended in the portion of the intestine comprised between the two ligatures; four of these arteries and four of the veins were tied and cut in the same manner as the lymphatics; the two extremities of the curvature of the intestine were cut, and entirely separated from the rest of the small intestine. Thus we had a portion of the intestine about five inches in length, not communicating with the rest of the body, but by one artery and one mesenteric vein; these two vessels were separated at the distance of four fingers breadth. We even raised the cellular substance, lest some lymphatic vessels might lie there concealed. We had nothing further by which to obtain a positive result, than to inject a small quantity of the *upas tieuté* into the cavity of the intestinal curvature. This was also done with proper precautions, to prevent the escape of the injected liquor. The curvature of the intestine, enveloped in fine linen, was replaced in the abdomen; it was then precisely one o'clock. To our great astonishment, about six minutes after, the general effects of the poison diffused themselves with their usual intensity, and in such a manner that every thing proceeded as if the curvature of the intestine had been in its natural state.

The animal being dead, we examined the parts; no ligature was displaced, nothing could make us suppose that the poison had passed into the abdominal cavity.

This experiment, repeated several times without any modification in the result, appeared to us most conclusive; it proves, at least as far as can be proved in physiology, that the lacteal vessels are not the exclusive organs of intestinal absorption.

This kind of absorption, different from that of the lymphatic, may be peculiar to the intestines; it would be important to know, if it could be discovered to exist in the other parts.

We separated from its body the thigh of a dog, previously rendered comatose by opium, (in order to spare it the pain of

of a difficult experiment;) this separation was so made, that the thigh still communicated with the trunk by the *crural* artery and vein. We took, with regard to these two vessels, the same precautions as for the mesenteric vein and artery, in the preceding experiments; that is, we isolated them on an extent of four centimetres, and raised their cellular coat, lest it should conceal some lymphatic vessels; we then inserted two grains of the poison in the foot, and waited the effects. They manifested themselves with as much promptitude and energy, as if the thigh had not been separated from the body; insomuch that the first signs of the action of the *upas* appeared before the fourth minute, and the animal died before the tenth.

It may be objected, that, notwithstanding all the precautions taken, the arterial and venous parietes still contained some lymphatics, and that these vessels were sufficient to give passage to the poison. It were easy to refute this objection.

I repeated, upon another dog, the preceding experiments, with this modification, that I introduced into the *crural* artery a small quill, upon which I fixed this vessel by two ligatures; the artery was afterwards cut circularly between these two bands. I did the same to the *crural* vein; so that there was no longer any communication between the thigh and the rest of the body, unless by the arterial blood which comes to the thigh, and by the venous blood which returns to the trunk. The poison introduced into the foot produced its general effects in the ordinary time, that is, in about four minutes. It may be deduced, I believe, from these different experiments, that the lymphatic system is not, at least in certain cases, the exclusive route that foreign substances take to arrive at the venous system.

This new mode of absorption, much more direct than that by the lymphatics, presents the means of easily conceiving the rapidity with which the different deleterious and other matters are absorbed, as well as the rapidity with which they produce their effects upon the system.

But what are the organs that first absorb the poison from the parts where it has been introduced? Are they the radicles of the veins, or are they rather the capillary lymphatics, which, having immediate anastomosis with the sanguiferous capillaries or exhalants, would immediately diffuse the poison through the venous system?

The experiments which I have just related, joined to those which have been made on the same subject, appear to me totally insufficient to decide either of these questions; only it ought to be remarked, that our experiments are strongly in favour of a direct absorption by the veins.

But it is a fact rendered evident by the preceding experiments, and upon which it is necessary to pause a moment, that the venous blood becomes charged with the poison; and that, by the intervention or means of this blood, the poison produces its deleterious action upon the system. In fact, if, in the experiments where I had separated the thigh from the trunk, we suspend the course of the venous blood, by compressing between two fingers the *crural* vein, we lessen, and even totally suspend, the production of the effects. The blood of an animal, in which the signs of action of the *upas* are developed, contains then some portion of poisonous matter; indeed it may be said to be really poisoned. It were curious and interesting to know, if this blood, carried into the circulatory system of a healthy animal, would produce effects similar to those it had upon the animal itself. At first sight, we are led to believe that this is extremely probable, even that it is certain. The following experiments will show with what care we ought, in physiology, to distinguish that which is probable, from that which is proved by experiment.

We passed the arterial blood of an animal, in which the *tetanus*, caused by the *upas*, was manifest, into the jugular vein of a healthy animal; the transfusion lasted near twenty minutes, so that the healthy animal received a very considerable quantity of poisoned blood, which at the first moment of the experiment was of a red and vermillion colour, and which afterwards became violet and black, when the *upas* had produced asphyxia. There did not, however, appear any irritation of the spinal marrow, and the animal only experienced what happens in common transfusions made with care. I mean, that it had for some hours a very marked acceleration of the inspiratory and expiratory motions, as well as a very abundant pulmonary exhalation. Frequently repeated, this experiment has always produced the same results.

We were now certain, that the arterial blood of animals, poisoned by the *upas tienti*, the *nux vomica*, or the bean of St. Ignatius, was not susceptible of producing

ducing similar effects on other animals; it would not be, perhaps, the same with the venous blood. It may be presumed, that the respiratory action changed the nature of the poisonous substance; and this alteration might, to a certain degree, give the reason, why the transfusion of the arterial blood of animals poisoned by the *strychnos*, is not followed with bad effects.

This circumstance did not take place with the venous blood, which returns from the part where the poison has been introduced. After the experiments reported in the memoir upon the *upas*, and in this, it is impossible to doubt, that this blood does not transport the poison to the lungs. It is very probable that, introduced in the circulatory system of another animal, it would produce effects similar to those which it caused upon the animal, on which the inoculation of the poison was made. A small piece of wood, covered with two grains of *upas tieuté*, was stuck into the thick part of the left side of the nose of a dog. Three minutes after this introduction, we passed into the venous system of another dog, the blood of the jugular vein of the side where the introduction of the poison had been made. The transfusion commenced about one minute before the first signs of the *upas*; it did not cease until the death of the animal who experienced it. No appearance of irritation of the spinal marrow was perceived in the animal who received so great a quantity of poisoned blood.

Although these experiments were repeated several times, with variations in the mode of introducing the poison, we never could perceive in the healthy animal, who had suffered the transfusions of poisoned blood, any thing which resembled the effects of the *strychnos*.

Results so positive, appear to us of a nature to warrant the conclusion, that the venous blood of animals poisoned by the *upas*, the *nux vomica*, and the *bean of St. Ignatius*, is no more capable than the arterial blood, of producing upon another animal the effects which it will cause upon the animal from which it was taken.

If there still remained any doubts, they would be removed by the following experiment, which was repeated several times.

As in the experiments above related, we separated, from the body, the thigh of an animal, isolating as before the crural artery and vein; we introduced the poison into the separated foot, and

transfused the blood of the crural vein into the jugular vein of a sound animal. The passage of the blood, from one animal to the other, lasted more than ten minutes, a time more than sufficient for the production of the effects of the *upas*. But no sign of the action of this poison was perceived, either in the one or in the other animal. The one preserved perfect health; the other died in a few days, in consequence of the amputation of the thigh, and the loss of blood which was transfused.

It must not, however, be thought, that in this experiment the transfused blood, by some particular cause, had no deleterious properties, for the following experiment proves the contrary.

As in the preceding experiment, I separated the thigh from the body; three minutes after introducing the poison into the foot, I passed the blood of the crural vein into the jugular vein of another animal; the transfusion was prolonged five minutes without producing any effects. I then stopped it, and disposed things in such a manner that the blood of the crural vein should return to the animal to which it belonged. Almost instantly this animal exhibited evident signs of the action of *strychnos* on the spinal marrow.

From the different experiments reported in this memoir, we must, I think, conclude,

1st, That the lymphatic vessels are not always the route followed by foreign matters, to arrive at the sanguiferous system.

2d. That the blood of animals, upon which the bitter *strychnos* has produced its deleterious effect, cannot produce any fatal effects upon other animals.

As to the explanation of this singular phenomenon, it would be, I think, premature to give it at present. In physiological science, we ought to be sparing of conjectures, and prodigal of facts.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF SWEDEN

THERE has been lately published, at Stockholm, an interesting account of a journey, undertaken in 1807, by M. Valenberg, under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, for the purpose of determining the height of the mountains of Lapland, and observing their temperature. The mountains visited by M. Valenberg, make a part of the great chain which runs through Sweden and Norway, and stretches in some of its branches, even to Finland and Russia.

Russia. They are situated between sixty-seven and sixty-eight degrees north-latitude, and belong to the polar regions. On several points their bases are washed by the sea, and, from their summits, the immense plain of the Northern Ocean is discoverable. These mountains had been only hitherto viewed in all their majestic grandeur by the Lapland nomade, following his flocks of deer and his game. A few travellers had contemplated them at a distance; and M. de Bruck, a learned German, during his travels in Norway, approached within a short space of them; but no person had ever yet penetrated into this asylum of nature, and attempted to struggle with the difficulties of ascending these summits, eternally covered with snow and ice.

The undertaking was difficult in many respects. The ascents were mostly excessively steep, and, in climbing them, the traveller was by turns suspended over deep fissures, lakes, torrents, bottomless marshes, and gulfs. He had no intelligent guide, there was no habitation on his route, and no assistance to be expected. He frequently was obliged to make circuits of many leagues to reach a summit; and he crossed not only snow and ice full of crevices, but also marshes, where he ran a continual risk of being buried in the mud and stagnant water. He passed the nights on naked rocks, without a tent or the smallest shelter; and he was frequently reduced to quench his devouring thirst by swallowing snow, which occasioned him inflammations and painful suppurations in the mouth.

M. de Valenberg's measurements give the Lapland mountains an elevation of from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Although this elevation is less than that of the mountains of Switzerland and the Pyrenees, all the phenomena of the Alpine regions, and particularly glaciers, are observable. At such a proximity to the polar circle, the region of eternal snow commences at nearly four thousand feet above the ocean, while in the Alps it begins at from seven to eight thousand, and in the Pyrenees at eight thousand feet.

On the 14th of July, M. de Valenberg ascended the most considerable glacier, called *Sulitelma*, a Lapland word, which signifies Solemn Mountain, because formerly the Laplanders adored on one of its summits their principal idol. This mountain, which is the Mount Blanc of the North, is composed of a succession of summits, of which the base has an extent of several leagues. Its greatest ele-

vation is five thousand seven hundred feet above the sea. To reach this elevation, our traveller was obliged to make his way over enormous crevices, where recently before some hunters had been engulfed with their deer and their dogs. Seas of ice have descended into the valleys seven hundred feet below the line of snow. There is a border of earth surrounds the ice, consisting of slime and stones. The ice of *Sulitelma* is very clear, and almost transparent; it is as hard as stone, but not so heavy as the ice of the sea. The traveller gives several details respecting its internal composition, the figures by which it is characterized, and the crevices formed on it. The snow is sometimes one hundred feet in depth, and so hard that the footsteps leave no mark on it. That which is detached from the summits, or crevices, roll to immense distances. Fortunately, these avalanches, in their descent, act only on inanimate nature: whatever direction they take, they seldom encounter living beings, or the abodes of men. All is desert in these regions for vast extents, where industry has gained no conquest over the solitary domain of the primitive creation.

The traveller terminates his account by general considerations on the temperature, and by tables of meteorological observations. He determines with precision the different regions of the mountains, and characterizes them by the productions which he found there. In proportion as the line of snow is approached, the productive force of nature diminishes, and men, brute animals, and plants, yield to the rigour of the cold. At two thousand six hundred feet below the line, the pines disappear, as well as the cattle and habitations. At two thousand feet, the only tree is the birch; and its degraded form and indigent verdure attest the inclemency of the climate; at the same time the greatest number of wild animals disappear, and the lakes contain no fish. At eight hundred feet below the same line of snow, the Laplander's progress is stopped for want of moss for his rein-deer. Above the line, every thing presents the picture of agony and death. The most robust lichens are only to be found at one thousand and two thousand feet, in the crevices of perpendicular rocks; and the bird named *emboriza nivalis*, or snow-bird, is the only living creature to be seen. The heat does not rise to one degree of Réaumur, in the region which is five thousand feet above the sea.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

POSTERITY will seek, in the Literary Journals of this period, for some record of that mysterious volume, emphatically called *the Book*. We have hitherto foreborne to notice its history, from motives of delicacy towards the exalted family who are the objects of it; but, during the past month, the veil has been torn aside, by the parties the most deeply interested, and we become, in consequence, mere passive recorders. It is nearly seven years since the State investigation into the conduct of the Princess of Wales took place, and six years since her legal advocate (Perceval) prepared the Book in question, and announced its publication on a given day; but two or three days *previously* he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his Book suppressed! This circumstance alone gave consequence to the work, independent of the public interests, connected with its extraordinary contents. A Book which had the appearance, at least, of producing a total change in the councils of the empire, excited an extraordinary degree of curiosity; and, as Perceval had printed five thousand copies in a public printing-office, and the subject-matter was highly interesting, it could scarcely be expected that the editor could recover every copy, even from the printing-office. Such, in this instance, was the fact. Many copies and sheets had got into circulation; but the Book which Perceval, when out of office, had industriously edited, it was made matter of state-policy to buy up as soon as he became the *head* of an administration! One copy, by some accident, fell into the hands of a Mr. Dobson, whose recent death is recorded in our obituary of this month; he offered it to the Editor of this Magazine for five hundred pounds, for the purpose of publication; and afterwards received seven hundred pounds for it, for suppression. A Mr. Stewart had another copy, for which he got several hundred pounds! And a Mr. Blagdon possessed a copy, and some sheets, which were forced out of his hands, and a thousand-pound bank-note was given him as a satisfaction! The rumour of these facts excited such expectations in the possessors of other copies, that one man demanded, three thousand pounds; another, five thousand pounds; and a third, twenty thousand pounds; for copies which, they said, were

in their possession! Can we wonder then at the eagerness felt by all men to peep into this political *sanctum sanctorum*? To have seen and to have read the Book, was a title to importance! Even a work which pretended to contain its *Spirit*, but against which we have repeatedly warned the public, was so universally read, that it proved a gold-mine to all concerned in it! At length, however, it became the policy of the parties interested to usher its contents into the world, and document after document appeared in the newspapers, through the past month; till, on the 13th, two ministerial papers published the whole of the Depositions given in our "Public Affairs." These, in fact, contain the jet of the Book, in addition to the *statement* of Lady Douglas, in the Appendix B, which, at present, we do not feel ourselves warranted in printing, as containing imputations on the highest characters in the state; the truth of which must become *matter of future solemn investigation*. Perceval's entire Book is now, therefore, before the public, in several editions; and, whether its contents will prove a benefit or a nevil to the country, it is not in our power to anticipate. No purpose seems, however, to have been answered by its cautious suppression, except to increase the keenness of public curiosity, which for several weeks has been entirely engrossed by this subject.

The Bank of England having, with commendable discretion, restricted its discounts, and thereby diminished the factitious capital of all speculators, the prices of many commodities have found their natural level; and among these we have the pleasure to mention our own raw material, PAPER. Literature will from this cause be essentially benefited; the further advance in the price of books will be checked; and many works will be likely to be printed, to which the high price of paper operated as a prohibition. It is worth while to state some other facts in connection with the fall of this article, as tending to elucidate the pernicious system arising out of bank discounts. It seems the stationers, or middle-men in this trade, have for many years stood pledged to take of the paper-makers the whole of their manufactures, and this they were enabled to do as long as bills could be discounted, and there was a tolerable demand. The restrictions of the

bank and a slack trade have combined, however, to prevent the stationers from continuing to accept for the whole produce of the mills; and, in consequence, the manufacturers have resolved to emancipate themselves, and to sell to the public, to booksellers, and to consumers in general. The result has been a fall of 10 per cent. in the market price of the article, and a consequent benefit to literature.

The Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds are preparing for publication by JAMES NORTHCOTE, R. A. and will contain a number of original anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, and other distinguished characters with whom he had intercourse and connexion.

Mr. BAKEWELL intends shortly to publish, in one volume octavo, a work entitled *Outlines of Geology*, with observations on the Geology of England.

The same gentleman also intends to commence a course of Lectures at Willis's Rooms, designed to illustrate the Geology and Mineralogy of England; and particularly intended to direct the attention of landed proprietors to the neglected mineral treasures on their own estates.

Europe is about to be presented with all the science of the Arabians, in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, in some translations from the elementary books of the East by Lieut. LOCKETT, assistant-secretary in the College at Fort William. The three sciences will fill a quarto of five hundred pages.

In addition to the information already laid before our readers relative to the sale of periodical publications, we are requested to state, that London and Edinburgh send forth no less than *fifteen* religious Magazines monthly—ten from the former and five from the latter. The whole of these form an impression of nearly 100,000 copies, of which about 26,000 are published of the Methodist Magazine, and about 20,000 of the Evangelical Magazine. Our informant adds, that theological and polemical publications treble in number all others throughout the year!

Mr. W. FRIEND, adopting the reasoning, and, in part, the principles, of our correspondent COMMON SENSE, (See *Monthly Magazine*, October 1811.) has very justly expressed his doubts in regard to the received doctrine of *Attraction*, in his two last annual volumes, for 1812 and 1813.—It is amusing to observe the attachment of men to pre-conceived notions, even where their interests are not immediately involved; hence our correspondent, and Mr. Friend in following him,

have been the object of much pertinacious attack. One of these *profound* railers makes a figure in the last number of Valpy's Review. Railing will not, however, rescue the doctrines of *Gravitation* and *Attraction* from the obloquy and oblivion which they merit. Effects without intervening, and proximate causes, must be banished from every system of philosophy which pretends to the character of rationality.

A third volume of Dr. CLARKE's Travels is in preparation, forming the Second Section of the Travels in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; and completing the Second Part of the whole work, according to the plan originally proposed by the Author. It will contain his Voyage up the Nile to Grand Cairo; his Observations upon the Pyramids of Djiza and Saccára; a Description of the Remains of the City of Saïs, in the Delta; an account of the Antiquities of Alexandria, particularly of Pompey's Pillar and the Cryptæ of Necropolis; and his subsequent voyage and travels in Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, &c.

A new application of mechanical power was made a few days ago in St. James's Park. The pressing machine of that truly ingenious artist Mr. BRAMH, was brought to act on a lever in such manner that two of the largest trees in the Bird-Cage walk were torn out of the ground, with their roots to a considerable depth, in about ten minutes. The same trees could not have been felled, and their roots dug up to an equal depth, by two men, in less than four days, and the waste of timber would have been equal to the value of the labour.

Messrs. MILLINGTON and Co. at the Foundry at Hammersmith, lately tried the experiment, first noticed in this Magazine, of sawing cast-iron at a red heat with a common saw. A bar of an inch and a half diameter was sawed through in the time of a similar piece of oak, and without prejudice to the saw. Simple as is the process, it is of the utmost consequence to the general introduction of cast-iron into buildings, since it now appears that it may be cut like timber to any required lengths and dimensions.

The same ingenious manufacturers have lately invented a mode of painting iron in imitation of the most costly marbles, for chimney-pieces, and other architectural ornaments. The similarity is so close as to challenge the most accurate inspection. The beauty of the finest marbles is thus happily combined with the strength and durability of cast-iron.

We hear much of the proven success of the steam passage-boats against the rapid streams of the great rivers in America; yet nothing of the kind has yet been adopted in Great Britain. Are we about to succumb to America in the mechanic arts?

The lovers of biblical criticism in this country will doubtless rejoice to hear that a translation of Professor Eichhorn's Introduction to the Old Testament and the Books of the Apocrypha, so justly celebrated on the Continent for its critical acumen, and the enlightened views it contains, is preparing for the press.

The Voyage from Copenhagen to the Brazils, the South Sea, Kamschatka, and Japan, during the Years 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7; by G. H. LANGSDORFF, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Russia, &c. is publishing in parts. This learned naturalist accompanied Capt. Krusenstern in his Voyage round the World, but left the expedition at Kamschatka in 1805, to undertake a voyage to the Aleutian Isles, and the north-west coast of America, and subsequently returned home through Siberia to Petersburg.

Letters from the Mediterranean, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq. will shortly be published, comprising a particular account of Sicily, Tripoly, Tunis, and Malta, with biographical sketches of various public characters.

The Memoirs of Margaret de Valois, Queen of Navarre, the first wife of Henry IV. of France, containing the secret history of the court of France, from 1565 to 1582, during the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. including a full account of the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day; written by herself in a series of letters, and translated from the French, with a preface and notes by the translator, will appear in the ensuing month.

Miss PLUMPTRE has been for some time past sedulously employed in a translation of the Travels of Dr. Pouqueville in the Morea, Albania, &c. They will be accompanied by engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

We learn with regret that the elegant periodical work published under the title of *the General Chronicle*, has lately been discontinued for want of sufficient encouragement.

A new periodical work appeared at Hull on the first of March, called the *Quarterly Visitor*, consisting of original articles. It is to be conducted by a Society of Scientific and Literary Gentlemen, with no view to profit.

The Rev. SAMUEL CATLOW intends to present to the schoolmasters of Great Britain, the result of thirty years' experience in conducting schools, by publishing a series of Letters to a young Schoolmaster, on the economy, arrangements, and discipline of schools, intended as a Supplement to his new edition of Collins on School Books. We are glad to find that this gentleman recommends, on his own experience, the interrogative system of teaching.

A second edition will shortly appear of the Life of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, sometime resident of Magdalen College, Oxford, with a recommendatory preface; by Mr. JOHN LUTHER.

Mr. BLACK is engaged in a translation of the recent travels of Leopold von Buch in Norway and Lapland. The author has attained considerable eminence as a mineralogist, and his work may therefore be expected to afford particular pleasure to that numerous class of readers.

An Antiquarian Society has been established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The patron, the Duke of Northumberland; the president, Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart.; the vice-presidents, Sir C. M. L. M. Monck, bart., James Losh, esq., and John Carr, esq.; and the secretaries, the Rev. John Hodgson, and Mr. John Adamson.

Early in May, Mrs. KNAPP, practitioner in midwifery, will give her annual course of moral and medical lectures to ladies, on the means of preserving health, and the management of children. These lectures are intended for the use and instruction of single young ladies, as well as mothers; and the moral advice given in them, will, it is hoped, ultimately be of use to society in general.

Mr. J. KELLY has in the press, a new musical work, entitled, "Elements of Music in Verse," adapted to the piano-forte, and calculated for juvenile study.

The Admiralty declines to adopt Life-Preservers lest they should facilitate desertion! Just so the Board of Agriculture rejected the mile-stone cottages, lest they should facilitate highway robberies!—Can we wonder at the slow progress of improvements in human society?

Mr. T. HORNOR, of the Temple, has published three plans to illustrate an improved mode of delineating estates, introduced and practised by him, the object of which is to combine the advantages of a plan drawn after the common mode with those of a landscape.

An Italian translation of Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth," adapted for the use of students in that language, will shortly be published by Mr. SANTAGNELLO.

A satirical and humorous work from the pen of EATON STANNARD BARRETT, esq. will shortly appear, entitled, *The Heroine, or Adventures of a Fair Romance Reader*.

Another quarterly publication has been announced, under the title of the *Sunday-School Teacher's Magazine*.

Miss HOUGHTON, authoress of *Mysteries of the Forest, &c. &c.* has a new novel in the press, entitled, "Love and Chivalry."

We feel it our duty to protect our old friend and correspondent, Dr. WOLCOT, from certain abuses of his poetical name by poetasters, who assume the illustrious title of "*Peter Pindar*." These persons used to adopt some addition, which distinguished them from the venerated bard, whose works have sanctified and immortalized his poetical name; but they have lately imposed on the public, by assuming that name without any qualification. Doctor Wolcot himself has not, we believe, published any new work, either in 1812 or 1813.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Nevis, has transmitted a long account of the eruption of the Soufriere, in the island of St. Vincent, in May 1812, to the president of the Royal Society. This volcano had not experienced an eruption since 1718; the recent one was preceded by nearly 200 shocks of earthquakes during the twelve months before May. The most particular phenomenon noticed by the writer was the sound of the eruptions, which so much resembled the alternate firing of cannon and small arms, that the captain of a ship of war convoying a fleet of merchantmen, conceiving that a privateer had attacked some of the rear vessels, made signal to the fleet to close, and steered towards the place whence the sound came. It was also remarked, that the noise was much greater at the distance of many leagues than it was in the island; a circumstance for which Mr. Hamilton is unable to account. By this eruption two rivers were dried up. Immense volumes of thick smoke were emitted before any flame appeared at the mouth of the crater; the flame was accompanied by successive shocks of the earth, thundering noise, and the discharge of large pieces of pumice during eight hours, without intermission. Seve-

ral houses were thrown down in Kingston by the tremor, and many negroes were wounded by the pumice which struck them in their plantations. The Soufriere is in a part of a great chain of mountains which pass through Nevis, and several other of the West India islands. Its crater is a mile in diameter, and about 900 feet deep.

According to Lord Gray's Register kept at Kinfauns Castle, three miles almost due east from Perth, the average of 1812 was, the barometer 29.937; the thermometer 43.43; and the depth of rain 22.75.

A French edition of Chateaubriand's *Genie du Christianisme*, printed uniform with his *Itineraire de la Grèce*, is nearly ready for publication.

Messrs. LYSONS' *Magna Britannia*, Vol. VI. containing Cornwall; and *Britannia Depicta*, Part VI. containing twenty-four Views in Cornwall, will speedily be published.

A new work is announced on London and Westminster, Ancient and Modern; being a general History and Survey of these Cities, founded principally upon Strype's edition of Stow. The Introductions, Notes, and Supplements, will bring the whole down to the time of publication.

The History of the City of Dublin, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the earliest accounts to the present period, is announced by JOHN WARBURTON, esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, and the Rev. JAMES WHITELAW, M. R. I. A. vicar of St. Catherine's in that city.

Mr. LONGMIRE, of Troutbeck, near Kendal, is writing an Essay on Geognosy; the object of which is to prove that metallic veins, dykes, slips, and all other vents in the internal part of the earth, were formed when it was passing from a fluid to a solid state, and are owing to the unequal contraction of the matter which forms its solid parts; and that the phenomena of stratification and formations, as well as the features of the earth at its surface, are effects of the same cause.

Mr. F. BAILY has in the press, in two volumes 8vo., an Epitome of Universal History, Ancient and Modern.

Shortly will be published, on a large sheet of superfine drawing-paper, a Statistical Table of Europe; by THOMAS MYERS, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Mr. WESTALL, (A.R.A.) is preparing a Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic

romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Timor, China, Prince-of-Wales's Island, Bombay, Mahratta Country, St. Helena, and Jamaica, from drawings made by himself.

A Series of Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain of former ages, is in course of publication. The only collection of illustrious English Portraits which can claim attention from the admirers of the Fine Arts, was the production of Houbraken, a foreign artist, who resided in Holland. In the present series every portrait is engraved from drawings of the original pictures, preserved in the public and private collections of the country. To each subject a biographical and historical memoir will be attached, the whole forming two volumes, folio.

The Ninth Number of Mr. DANIEL'S Selections from Animated Nature, with Illustrative Scenery, is in preparation.

Historical Sketches of Politics and Public Men, for the year 1812, are advertised to be continued annually.

The following are the subjects of Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year:—For the Greek Ode, *Victoria Salmanticæ parla*; Latin Ode, *Mosqua flammis tradita et Gallis erepta*; Epigrams, *Napoleon ab exercitu suo fugiens*. Nothing has presented itself before us for a long time so totally objectionable as the choice of these subjects. Posterity ought to pass its verdict on events before they are submitted to youth as objects for their contemplation and panegyric. A grave University ought too to form its judgment on different data from the Editors of ministerial Newspapers! The events of the hour swelled into importance by self-interest, passion, or sycophancy, are of too equivocal a character to be held up as models from which to instruct the rising generation.

A salary of 100l. per annum has been annexed to the office of Reader in Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, esq. F.S.A. announces a translation, from the Latin of J. L. Mosheim, D.D. late Chancellor of the University of Gottingen, of Commentaries on the Affairs of the Christians before the time of Constantine the Great; being an enlarged View of the Ecclesiastical History of the first Three Centuries; accompanied with copious illustrative Notes and References.

A Bill has recently been introduced into Parliament for regulating the Practice of Apothecaries, Surgeon-Apothecaries, and Practitioners of Midwifery, and

of all Compounders and Dispensers of Medicines throughout England and Wales, and we think it our duty to notice it as relating to a literary and scientific profession.—Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries are unquestionably the most numerous class of medical practitioners, and their duties are of serious and universal interest, the lives and health of the greater part of the community being entirely confided to their care, without the possibility in many instances of obtaining other advice. They are, however, allowed to practise without examination or test; so that any person, wholly destitute of medical or even common education, may assume with impunity the character and functions of an apothecary. The difficulty of judging of the real merits of medical practitioners consequently exposes the public to the imposition of pretenders, and hence it is of the highest importance that there should exist some authority for examining and deciding upon the qualifications of apothecaries, surgeon-apothecaries, midwives, and compounders and dispensers of medicines.—It is also proposed, by the new regulations, that the present charge for medicines shall be reduced, and that apothecaries shall possess a legal claim to receive compensation for their professional skill and attendance. The manner of ascertaining professional competency, and of remunerating the services of the apothecary, including an arrangement for medical attendance upon parochial poor, are therefore the important objects to which the attention of Parliament is solicited in the Bill now pending, and to which on public grounds we ardently wish success.—The following are the outlines of the plan proposed by the respectable London committee:

I. The provisions of the proposed Bill, so far as relates to qualifications, will be prospective, and therefore not applicable to persons already in practice.

II. No person to be allowed to enter the profession without having served a regular apprenticeship, or producing testimonials of a suitable medical education.

III. No person to be allowed to practise as apothecary, surgeon-apothecary, or accoucheur, without obtaining a certificate after due examination of his qualifications.

IV. No person to be allowed to practise in any branch of the profession, or to compound or dispense medicines, without taking out an annual licence.

V. Every indenture of apprenticeship to bear a stamp duty, not exceeding 25l.

VI. A Superintending Body to be legally constituted

constituted for the several objects of the proposed Act, with power to make such Bye-Laws and Regulations as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

VII. England and Wales to be divided into a certain number of medical districts, of which London shall be the superior, and where only certificates for qualifications can be obtained.

VIII. Assistants to undergo an examination.

IX. There shall be a legal right for apothecaries, surgeon-apothecaries, and accoucheurs to claim a moderate charge for attendance, as visits or journeys, that for medicines being reduced.

X. Regulations for attendance upon parish poor.

XI. A register to be established in every district of all licensed practitioners, apprentices, &c.

FRANCE.

Messrs. THENARD and DEPUYTREN, within these two or three years, made an experiment which has thrown considerable light on the existence of *miasmata*. They agitated distilled water with hydro-carbonated gas extricated from mineral substances. This water, exposed to the air and allowed to stand, was not disturbed, and gradually got rid of its hydrogen gas without being corrupted. The same experiment made with hydro-carbonated gas coming from animal putrefaction presented another result. The water became turbid, it contained flakes of a substance truly animal, which was precipitated on being allowed to rest, and the liquid was putrefied. Thus, although the gas was the same to the eyes of the experimenter, the latter contained manifestly *miasmata*, which gave rise to the flakes observed, and to the putrefaction of the water. M. Moscati, an eminent Italian physician, has made similar and equally interesting experiments. Having observed that the cultivation of rice, in the humid rice grounds of Tuscany, was annually attended with epidemic diseases and adynamic fevers, he conceived the idea of ascertaining the nature of the vapours which rose from the ground where rice was cultivated:

with this view he suspended, at some distance from the ground, hollow spheres filled with ice. The vapours were condensed on the spheres in the form of hoar frost. He collected this substance in flasks, in which it melted, and, at first, presented a clear liquid. Speedily it was filled with small flakes, which, when collected and analysed, presented all the characters of an animal matter. The liquid in a short time putrefied. M. Moscati made the same experiment in an hospital, by suspending the glass spheres over several sick persons: it was attended with the same phenomena and the same results. These experiments ought to be repeated and followed up: they might be varied, multiplied, and compared, with a view to elucidate the theory of contagion, which takes place without immediate contact. In this way we might also examine the alteration which *miasmata* undergo, when the nitric or muriatic fumigations are resorted to.

GERMANY.

The number of books published in the German language between March and June in the last year, exclusive of new editions, was 1930. Of these, 62 were on philology; 29 on philosophy; 137 on medicine; 108 on jurisprudence; 100 novels; 30 plays; 82 works in Latin; and 231 in foreign languages, amongst which were 171 in French.

Dr. MORICHIM, of Gotha, has ascertained, by repeated experiments, that non-magnetised needles, when they have been exposed to the violet-colour rays of the sun, have exactly the same force of polar attraction as magnetic needles.

ITALY.

A triumphal arch has been erected at Bergamo, in honour of "NAPOLEON THE PACIFICATOR."

HOLLAND.

Four Lycenins are to be established immediately, in consequence of an Imperial decree, at Amsterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, and Groningen, besides new colleges and secondary schools in all the other principal towns of Holland.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS HARDACRE'S (GLOCESTER PLACE, MARY-LE-BONE,) for a Composition to prevent the Effects of Friction.

THE recipe given in this specification is as follows:—"One hundred weight of plumbago, to four hundred weight of pork lard, or beef suet, tallow, oil, goose-grease, or any other kinds of grease, but

pork lard is the best, which must be well mixed together, and so incorporated as to appear one substance." This composition is to be applied in such a manner, that a sufficient quantity of the composition, to cover the surface slightly over where the bearing acts, will in general be sufficient; but where the bearing

is very heavy, or the friction is great, it must not be sparingly used, particularly on steam and other engines; and the quantity to be applied to a piston rod, must be as much as will saturate whatever it is packed with; and in mills, the stone spindles must be boxed up with the composition in the same way.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S, (COVENTRY,) for an Improved Escapement for Watches, by an Invention calculated to make them beat dead Seconds, parts of Seconds, &c.

The escapement, which is made of brass, steel, &c. having five teeth, (more or less) strikes vertically on pallets, made likewise of metal, stoned, or not, with ruby or other stone, in an horizontal position, on whose arbor is affixed a wheel, to drive a pinion in the balance, to which balance is affixed the pendulum-spring, to render the motion at once steady and secured. The train of the movement may be made to shew seconds, or parts of seconds. The advantages gained by this escapement are three-fold: (1.) Its simplicity. (2.) Its durability. (3.) Its correctness in measuring time. Its simplicity in formation is such, that any mechanical genius may easily understand its functions, and perceive that its durability and strength are such, that nothing but violence can obstruct or derange it; should it, however, so happen, it is easily rectified. Its motion being so steady, it is not liable to agitation by riding, or other hard exercise, and of course it renders the watches, to which this invention is applied, excellent time keepers.

MR. FELTON MATHEW, (GOSWELL-STREET, LONDON,) for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Yeast.

This invention is thus described: the yeast is received in a perfectly new and fresh state from the porter-brewers. It is then started into a back, whence it is pumped into bags made of serge, which are hung up in a tray, fixed upon a stage in the front of the pump. When the bags are nearly full, they are tied fast with a cord, then placed upon a hand-barrow, and carried by two men on to lever-presses. In these presses, the bags of yeast are placed, in order that all the beer may be drawn out. After this they are taken out, and put into cast-iron cisterns, placed in screw-presses; which cisterns contain eight or ten bags, and

upon these, a wooden follower, about six inches thick, is placed; and a smaller follower upon that, to prevent the screw working down too low. A cast-iron bed is hung upon the screw, which is worked down upon the followers, first with wooden pins, then with stout iron pins, having a ring at the end, for the purpose of applying a strong rope, with a hook; which rope is drawn by an engine, worked by two or more men. A trough is placed under the front of the cisterns, to receive the remaining beer which comes from the yeast in these presses, and is thereby conveyed into a vat at the end of the presses; whence, by means of a small lifting-pump and pipes, it is conveyed into the large receiving back, at the end of the lever presses. The beer, thus collected, is by similar means carried from the receiving back into an upper shallow settling back, where it remains one or two days to settle, and clear the beer from the remaining sediment of yeast. It is run off into a second back, and then into a third. After the beer is, by these means, cleared, it is run off into a large racking back, whence it is, by means of a large cock and leather pipes, racked into brewers' butts to be returned to them.

Secondly. The yeast having been pressed, as before stated, it is carried to the drying-house, in front of which a bench is fixed, called a breaking-board, where the bags of yeast are emptied, which, being then about the consistency of flour, is broke fine with iron shovels. It is then put into trays, and carried into the drying house, which contains a large number of deal frames, covered with canvas, or any other fit material of an open texture, so as to admit heat freely through, and placed upon rails over each other about twelve inches apart, under the frames. On the ground, is a cast-iron cockle, covered with a brick arch, to which are annexed cast-iron pipes, or flues, which are continued by brick flues, covered with cast-iron plates, through the whole of the building. The yeast-flour is spread as thin as possible upon the canvas frame, where it remains until all the moisture which it contains has, by means of a moderate heat, evaporated; when being in a state of dry powder, it is swept down, and taken to a room, or loft, which contains a sifting-bench, where it is sifted and put in casks ready for sale. This powder, when wanted for use, requires nothing more than

than to be dissolved in weak warm wort, when it is fit for use, viz. for the fermentation of spirits, beer, wine, vinegar, or any other liquid that requires the process of fermentation: it has, the

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Every such other horse, under 13 hands, the annual sum of - - - 0 3 0

SCHEDULE (F.)—No. 2.

A Schedule of the Duties payable on Horses, Mares, or Geldings, kept for the purposes of Husbandry.

Every horse of 13 hands or more, solely used for husbandry, (except as herein-after mentioned), the annual sum of - - - 0 3 6
In addition to the duty of 14s. by the said Act.

Any person occupying a farm, or estate and farm, at rack rent, less than 20l. a-year, and making a livelihood solely by it, or principally thereby, and likewise a profit by any trade or employment; and keeping not more than two horses for such occupation, shall be charged for each of such two horses - - - 0 0 2
In addition to the duty of 2s. 10d. by the said Act.

Any person occupying such a farm, or estate and farm, at rack rent, less than 10l. sterling a-year, keeping not more than two horses, mares, geldings, or mules, *bonâ fide* for the purposes of such occupation and of such trade or employment jointly, or either of them separately, shall be charged, for each of such two horses, mares, geldings, or mules, the annual sum of - - - 0 0 2
In addition to the duty of 2s. 10d. by the said Act.

SCHEDULE (G.)

A Schedule of the Duties payable on Dogs.

For greyhound kept by any person, the annual sum of - - - 0 8 6
In addition to duty of 11s. 6d. by 48 Geo. iii.

For every hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, terrier, or lurcher, and for every other dog, of whatever description the same may be, except greyhounds, the annual sum of - - - 0 2 6
In addition to duty by the said Act.

For every dog not being a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, kept by any person having one other dog, and no more, the annual sum of - - - 0 1 0
In addition to duty of 7s. by the said Act.

For every pack of hounds where duty is compounded for, the annual sum of - - - 2 0 0
In addition to duty of 34l. by the said Act.

Duties to be paid by persons keeping such dogs.

SCHEDULE (H.)

A Schedule of the Duties payable by Horse Dealers.

Persons exercising the trade of horse-dealer in London, Westminster, and liberties thereof, or parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and St. Pancras, or Southwark, the annual duty of - - - 2 10 0
In addition to duty of 22l. 10s. by 48 Geo. iii.

Persons exercising the trade of horse dealer in other parts of Great Britain, the annual duty of - - - 1 5 0
In addition to duty of 11l. 5s. by the said Act.

SCHEDULE (L.)

A Schedule of the Duties payable in respect of killing Game.

Persons using dog, gun, net, &c. for taking or killing game, duly registered for any manor in England, Wales, or Berwick-on-Tweed, or lands in Scotland, the annual sum of - - - 0 4 0
In addition to duty of 1l. 1s. in respect of such person by 48 Geo. iii.

Where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the annual sum of - - - 1 5 0

And if such person shall not be a servant for whom the duties on servants shall be charged, the annual sum of - - - 0 10 6
In addition to duty of 3l. 3s. by the said Act.

Where

Where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the annual sum of

3 13 6

Every other person who shall use any dog, gun, net, or other engine, for any of the purposes before-mentioned, or shall take or kill, by any means whatever, or assist in any manner in the taking or killing, by any means whatever, any game, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, or land-rail, or any coney, there shall be charged the annual sum of

0 10 6

In addition to the like duty of 5l. 3s. by the said Act.

And where the duty granted by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the annual sum of

3 13 6

Schedule (M.) No. 2, contains further exemptions from the duties in Schedules (C.) (D.) and (E.) in favour of sheriffs for horses kept merely for their official state exceeding their usual number. (See the Act.)

Cap. XCIV. "An Act for granting to his Majesty additional duties of excise in Great Britain on glass, hides, and tobacco and snuff."—9th July, 1812.

We find it impossible to abstract these revenue Acts in a form sufficiently brief for the use of our readers.

Cap. XCV. "An Act to amend and regulate the assessment and collection of the assessed taxes, and of the rates and duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland."—9th July, 1812.

This is also a mere revenue Act.

Cap. XCVI. "An Act for applying the amount of the bounties on certain linens exported from Great Britain towards defraying the charge of the loan made and stock created in the present session of Parliament."—9th July, 1812.

By 23 Geo. iii. c. 21, 308,873l. to be reserved yearly at the Exchequer, being the average yearly amount of the bounty on linens granted by recited Act.

Cap. XCVII. "An Act to amend several Acts relating to the revenue of inland Excise and Taxes in Ireland."—9th July, 1812.

This Act is intended chiefly to amend the 50 Geo. iii. c. 15, and 50 Geo. iii. c. 100.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pupil's Friend, or Instructions for the Piano-forte, by Samuel Hale. 6s.

MR. HALE has added to this useful practical treatise, fifteen lessons, judiciously fingered, and preludes in the different keys. The work commences with the representation of a key-board, and the definition of its scale. The author then proceeds to explain the places of the notes, and their names, as determined by their situations on the stave. Their value is next assigned, in regard of their time or duration in performance; and the various measures are laid down by which the movements of composition are distinguished from each other. The characters of grace and ornament are then presented to us, and so clearly exemplified, as to furnish the student with every information necessary in that province of execution. The whole concludes with a glossary of the terms employed in music, as well in composition as in performance; and we think, after due consideration of the general contents of the work, that it will be acknowledged to contain all the intelligence usually found in didactic productions of the

same extent; and that the exercises are agreeable and improving.

An Introduction, March, and Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss C. Daubeney, by Carolina Kerby. 2s. 6d.

It is always with a pleasure, which we are proud to acknowledge, that we discover in female productions claims upon our commendation. The piece now before us is characterized by an ease and smoothness of style, which bespeaks not only much natural talent, but a habit of selecting and combining the ideas which spontaneously offer themselves; and, by the just connection of which, a distinguished and identical character is produced. This praise is greatly due to the authoress of the pages on which we are commenting. Though we cannot but think that the general plan of the composition has been formed from, and some of the spirit been kindled by, Cramer's March, we still have the pleasure to find ourselves borne out by the main merit of the passages, to assert, in strong and decided terms, Miss Kerby's fair and full pretensions to a respectable station among the

the piano-forte composers of the present day.

"*The Bard of Mona*," a Glee sung at the Ladies' Concert, by Messrs. Evans, Vaughan, and Leete. Composed and inscribed to the Hon. and Rev. R. Herbert, by John Parry. 2s.

"The Bard of Mona," the words of which are creditable to Mr. Parry's poetical talents, exhibits, in its different movements, a command of varied melody, and a just appropriation of sound to the sentiment it is meant to enforce. By his happy distribution of the parts, the composer has thrown over the whole a change and relief of impression, by which the general interest of the piece is much heightened, and a knowledge of effect displayed, surpassing what we discover in the generality of vocal productions.

"*Tie Darn*," a Glee for Four Voices. Composed and inscribed to Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Cantab. by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke, in this glee, has so acquitted himself as not to sink from that elevation which his numerous vocal productions have gained him. The melody, or principal part, flows with uncommon ease; and the harmony is rich, full, and ably modulated. The change of the time at "Fancy thus with cheerful ray," is highly judicious. The relief it affords is as happy as the transition is just, and announces the felicitous fancy, as well as the matured judgment, of this scientific composer.

"*The White Cockade*," a celebrated Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Miss Mary Shears, by T. Howell. 2s.

Mr. Howell has constructed from the "White Cockade," a very agreeable and attractive rondo. The subject we consider as happily selected, and the manner in which it is treated convinces us of the composer's qualification for this species of composition. The principal difficulty in compositions of this kind, (that of assimilating the digressive matter to the style and character of the theme,) Mr. H. has successfully conquered, and the whole wears so much of the air of an original piece, as to do high credit to his skill and good management.

"*Allen a Dole*," a Ballad from Walter Scott's Poem of "ROKBY," sung by Miss Bolton, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

A sweetly-pleasing simplicity runs

through the melody of this little ballad. The ideas flow from each other with an ease which marks a strong natural talent for light and engaging composition, and so far fall in with the sentiment of the words, as to evince much of that judgment which gives accordance to music and poetry.

Preludes for the Piano-forte in various Keys. Composed and inscribed to Mrs. Tupper, by William Dance, esq. 6s.

These preludes are given in all the keys in general use, and adapted to the different capacities of juvenile practitioners. They are first offered in chords, and then either in *arpeggio*, or running passages. We are authorized, by their merits, to recommend them to the public in two distinct characters: first, as introductory movements, and secondly, as exercises for the finger. Though brilliant in their effect, they are simple in their construction, and will be found very useful to learners.

National Melodies, consisting of Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, for the Piano-forte. Composed by eminent Masters. 2s. 6d.

The subject matter of the present Number, (the IVth) of this elegant little work, is the celebrated air of "Corn Riggs are bonny," introduced by a pre-luding movement from the pen of Mr. Dance, and in which he has displayed much of his well-known taste. What he has added to the original air by way of furnishing a proper exercise for the piano-forte, is so well adapted to the style of what he had to dilate, that we never lose the idea of his theme, nor ever return to it from his well-judged deviations, without feeling the connection and consistency which he has preserved.

"*God save the King*," arranged for the Piano-forte, with new Variations, and an Introductory Movement and Coda. Composed and dedicated to Miss S. Sheldon, by William Dance, esq. Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

The style in which Mr. Dance has treated this ever-popular air, is highly honourable to his taste, and evinces a thorough knowledge of the instrument for which his variations are intended. They are most favourably disposed for the hand; are, in many instances, elegantly conceived; and, if well performed, cannot be heard without an acknowledgment of the brilliancy of their effect.

"Le Carillon," a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Smith, by F. C. Panormo. 3s.

Mr. Panormo has, with much success, introduced into this divertimento the celebrated airs of "Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells," and "How blest the Maid," in Love in a Village. The opening movement, if not remarkably striking, is of a pleasing cast, and the subject of the concluding rondo is highly attractive.

"Robin Adair," arranged for the Piano-forte as a Rondo, and dedicated to Miss Martin, by T. Howell. 2s. 6d.

This celebrated Irish melody has furnished a theme for many composers;

some of whom have treated it with considerable success, among whom we may reckon Mr. Howell. The style of his original has been his guide throughout his digressions, and the whole is certainly an inviting and improving exercise.

Doctor Busby, having now nearly finished, at press, his translation of *Lucretius*, is about to employ himself in the production of a new Oratorio. Its title will be "JEHOVAH." The plan of the composition will be, at once, new and grand. It is expected to appear in the ensuing winter.—The third and last reading of his *Lucretius*, has taken place within the month, to numerous and brilliant audiences.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of February, and the 16th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 143.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ATLEY D. Lancaster, inn keeper. (Ellis, London and co. London)
 Auld D. Walcot, Somerset, carpenter. (Brook and co. London)
 Atwood W. Elbow, Bedford, horse dealer. (Swain and co. London)
 Broughton M. Bishopgate Street, haberdasher. (Tilson and co. London)
 Burton J. Belper, Derby, mercer. (Philpot and co. London)
 Barnard W. G. Fore Street, Lambeth, barge builder. (Robinson and co. London)
 Browning T. Jun. Southminster, Essex, tailor. (Templer and co. London)
 Bath J. Brockhurst, Southampton, baker. (Bleasdale and co. London)
 Bowen S. and H. Joyce, Shad Thames, Southwark, lightermen. (Berridge)
 Butler O. Colchester, haberdasher. (Metcalfe, London)
 Buck J. Lower Thornhaugh Street, tailor. (Vincent)
 Evans T. Drury Lane, victualler. (Castle)
 Burley A. Settingbourne, milliner. (Sweet and co. London)
 Brett R. Salford, Lancaster, common brewer. (Longdill and co. London)
 Badcock H. N. Axminster, ironmonger. (Robinson, London)
 Bowdler W. and M. Collins, Old Change, warehousemen. (Burrows and co. London)
 Barnes J. S. Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, merchant. (Pallat)
 Bradbury G. Stockport, grocer. (Milne and co. London)
 Coker R., W. Godfree, and W. Musgrave, Chesham, lacemen
 Cobden J. Chichester, common brewer. (Clark)
 Catlow S. Nottingham, schoolmaster. (Hillyard and co. London)
 Clark R. Burntwood Lodge, Wandsworth, grocer. (Gatty and co. London)
 Charlton J. Newcastle upon Tyne, baker. (Hartley, London)
 Curt R. Salisbury Square, dealer. (Hurd)
 Crawshaw J. Jun. Ecclelall Bierlow, ironmaster. (Bleasdale and co. London)
 Chadwin G. Haslington, Derby, cornfactor. (Forbes and co. London)
 Cooper J. Jun. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tanner. (Leigh and co. London)
 Pickham J. S. Albion Buildings, Aldgate, bookfeller. (Beetham)
 Du Bois J. Brixton, Surrey, insurance broker. (Templer and co. London)
 Elliott M. Orange Street, Bloomsbury, draper. (Walker and co. London)
 Egan W. Maidstone, grocer. (Debury and co. London)
 Ellington J. Rugby, Warwick, carpenter. (Kinderley and co. London)
 Eyles S. Bramshaw, Wilts, yeoman. (Pearsons and co. London)
 Edwards E. Old Street Road, twine spinner. (Jesse

Fawley J. Blackfriars Road, upholsterer. (Robles)
 Fowie T. Barming, Kent, coal merchant. (Wharton and co. London)
 Fosters J. C. and E. and R. Roebuck, Pontefract, York, shopkeeper. (Battye, London)
 Falconer C. Wapping, victualler. (Long)
 Green T. Alfreton, Derby, mercer. (Rost and co. London)
 Garthorne S. and J. Chislett, Mackney Road, dyers. (Hudson)
 Gilbert W. Chiswell Street, grocer. (Blofield)
 Geete W. Southwark, cheesemonger. (Twynam)
 Gledhill W. Jermyn Street, warehouseman. (Richardson and co. London)
 Goodall G. Heckmondwike, carpet maker. (Battye, London)
 Greaves J. Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer. (Lucken, London)
 Guild J. London, merchant. (Hartley)
 Grainger T. High Holborn, fallow Chandler. (Richardson)
 Goodall D. and T. Wilkinsons, Paternoster Row, crape manufacturers. (James)
 Hipkins T. and C. C. Sumner, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, plate glass manufacturers. (Hutchinson and co. London)
 Harrison J. and E. Jones, Newport, Monmouth, bankers. (Brace, London)
 Hudson J. Upper Thames Street, wharfinger. (Wilkinson and co. London)
 Hooper P. and T. Bedford, Bartholomew Place, timber merchants. (Chapman and co. London)
 Hodgkin W. E. and J. Gabb, Crown Office Row, Inner Temple, attornies. (Bleasdale and co. London)
 Holloway L. Kennington Green, fadler. (Brewer, London)
 Haughton J. Tulland, Tipton, dealer. (Egerton, London)
 Handford S. Liverpool, dealer. (Windle)
 Heath J. Black Nutley, Essex, cattle jobber. (Dagley, London)
 Hewitt S. Bishopgate Street, linen draper. (Browne)
 Hopkins T. Bridge Street, Westminster, tobacco. (Rogers)
 Hookham T. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Kinderley and co. London)
 Hyde J. Horiton, wheelwright. (Robinson, London)
 Harwood J. Warwick, grocer. (Worham, London)
 Harwood G. Beverley, victualler. (Lambert and co. London)
 Hurley A. Corham, Wiltshire, maltster. (Bleasdale and co. London)
 Ingleton T. H. Taunton, druggist. (Lambert and co. London)
 Jones A. Chester wine merchant. (Huxley, London)
 Jones H. Canterbury, stone mason. (Williams, London)
 Joel G. Middelex Street, Whitechapel, broker. (Harris)
 Jowley W. Lower Shadwell, mast maker. (Allison and co. London)
 Kenyon J. Rochdale, hatter. (Hurd, London)
 Kittow J. Bristol, victualler. (Shepherd and co. London)
 Kemp T. Knaresborough, yarn spinner. (Bartlew, London)
 Key T. Newcastle, grocer. (Windle, London)
 Kershaw

- Kerthaw O. Mayfield, Oldham, manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)
- Moss R. Liverpool, tobaccoist. (Blackstock and co. London)
- Maunder R. Effex, wine merchant. (Collett and co. London)
- Martin J. Dover, cabinet maker. (Barnes, London)
- Malin P. Bedford square, iron merchant. (Rooke)
- Morgan G. Poland street, victualler. (Bousfield)
- Montes W. Great Trinity lane, coal dealer. (Wilkin)
- Mollison J. and W. Archdeacon, Cannon street, calendarers. (Pike)
- Matthews W. Winchcomb, grocer. (Edmonds, London)
- Maitland W. S. North street, Red Lion square, merchant. (Kearsey and co.)
- Martin T. Newman's row, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, watch-maker. (Allen)
- M'Kinrot A. Tortola, West Indies, merchant. (M'Dougal and co. London)
- Nicholls H. Birmingham, builder. (Pearse, London)
- Norbrook W. Ipswich, victualler. (Burnett, London)
- Naylor W. and J. Cockerton, Sheffield, fellmongers. (Exley and co. London)
- Offord J. St. Mary Axe, broker. (Jacobs)
- Oliver T. Queen's Head passage, Newgate street, publican. (Bourdisin and co.)
- Porter R. Woolwich, baker. (Hughes, London)
- Proder R. Monk Wearmouth, Durham, innkeeper. (Hinde, Bishop Wearmouth)
- Pinehin T. Stockton, spirit merchant. (Windle, London)
- Price R. E. Milford, dealer. (Price and co. London)
- Price G. Tottenham Court New road, tailor. (Vincent)
- Phillips J. Exeter, innkeeper. (Collet and co. London)
- Blatt J. and A. Kaye, Bolton-le Moors, grocers. (Blandford and co. London)
- Ragot J. Great Tower street, insurance broker. (Nind)
- Raven H. St. Albans, liquor merchant. (Ballachey and co. London)
- Ride W. Loughborough, Leicester, stationer. (Tison and co. London)
- Royle H. Etchells, Chester, victualler. (Milne and co. London)
- Bycroft T. Belmont, calico printer. (Milne and co. London)
- Roberts J. Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Willis and co. London)
- Richardson T. Milton, grocer. (Milne and co. London)
- Roberts W. J. Fetter lane, coach proprietor. (Dovill and co.)
- Rothwell J. and J. D. Chorley, Heliwell, Lancaster, bleachers. (Shepherd and co. London)
- Redhead R. Woodhatch, rectifier. (Adams, London)
- Reedherd J. Heworth, Durham, dealer. (Mcginions and co. London)
- Stockdale P. W. L. Portugal place, Mile-end road, bookfeller. (Church)
- Simpson T. Jun. Oxford street, bookfeller. (Spike)
- Savage J. Bath, bookfeller. (Pearson and co. London)
- Smith J. Newgate street, tailor. (Barrow)
- Stockley T. Kintworth, Herts, butcher. (Gretland, London)
- Stanfield S. Duke street, tailor. (Palmer)
- Silk S. T. and J. Duncan, Earl street, merchants. (Turpin)
- Seymour J. Nottingham, victualler. (Kinderley and co. London)
- Stevenson T. Leicester, grocer. (Sandys and co. London)
- Stewart W. Hatton Garden, grocer. (Smith)
- Smith J. Everthalt, Bedford, grocer. (Robinson and co. London)
- Sheen J. Abchurch lane, wine merchant. (Druce)
- Swan J. S. Friday street, warehousman. (Edis)
- Spencer J. W. Wood street, Cheapside, ribbon merchant. (Mason)
- Taylor J. Hazlegrove, York, grocer. (Tilson and co. London)
- Turner J. Hertford, merchant. (Platt, London)
- Thompson J. Keckle Grove, Cumberland, merchant. (Shepherd and co. London)
- Tyndall G. Oxford street, linen draper. (Richardson)
- Wilton W. Southwark, grocer. (Pearson)
- Watson J. Brooke, Norfolk, jobber. (Tibury, London)
- Williams D. Aberffraw, Anglesey, shopkeeper. (Cooper and co. London)
- Williams W. Much Wenlock, Salop, grocer. (Tarrant and co. London)
- Wood H. Tettington, Lowerend, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. (Shepherd and co. London)
- Webb H. Ledbury, skinner. (Tarrant and co. London)
- Wither R. Charterhouse street, twine maker. (Patten)
- Webb E. Chelsea, bricklayer. (Blossfield, London)
- Weightman T. York, glove manufacturer. (Lambert and co. London)
- Worthington W. Shiffel, hat manufacturer. (Smart, London)
- Walthew R. Liverpool, liquor dealer. (Blackstock and co. London)
- Waters E. Newport, coal merchant. (Vizard and co. London)
- Wilson P. Wapping Wall, publican. (Wadson and co. London)
- Webb J. Jun. Bath, butcher. (Shepherd and co. London)
- Wright J. Bristol, timber dealer. (Sweet and co. London)
- White J. King's Ripon, horse dealer. (Smart, London)

DIVIDENDS.

- ALLDER W. Seward street, Goswell street
- Abernethy J. and B. College hill
- Addington J. Tottenham Court road
- Barton T. M. and R. Nicholson, Glam. ford Bridge
- Bereman T. Bunhill row
- Butters D. Queen street, Bloomsbury square
- Bikeley A. Dewsbury, York
- Bloxham J. Margate, Kent
- Barber B. Watling street
- Boord F. M. Chew Magna
- Bransley J. Halifax
- Berchall J. Brindley, Lancaster
- Woot W. Coventry
- Bowser F. W. Birwaib
- Brooman T. Margate
- Bird J. D. Cardiff, Glamorgan
- Butcher J. Golden lane
- Barlow J. N. Grange court, Carry street
- Beckwith R. Baldwin's gardens, Leather lane
- Brown T. and J. Forrester, Savage Gardens
- Baker T. Rochester
- Bourne H. St. James's street, Westminster
- Butterworth J. Abchurch lane
- Brook J. Malton
- Borerman T. Bunhill row
- Bennett T. Liverpool
- Baker G. Yeovil
- Bayliff T. Tewkesbury
- Cooper H. Ludgate hill
- Celard R. N. George street, York buildings
- Crippen A. Limehouse
- Cullen J. Portica
- Coward F. Fugglestone, St. Peter, Wilts, and J. Brewer, Burcomb, Wilts
- Cogan J. Staines
- Cotterill E. Jun. Vine street
- Coombe W. Scots yard, Cannon street
- Cooke G. and J. Kilmer, Nicholas lane
- Clamp G. and J. Moore, Little Newport street, Sene
- Clark W. Bristol
- Coles W. Mincing lane
- Cooke B. Manchester
- Drace J. Faling
- Duff J. Finsbury square
- Donadieu G. Temple place
- Dowling R. Wapping Wall
- Dowson N. St. Ann's lane
- Eyre J. Broad street
- Kaffall J. Portsmouth
- Edman T. Clement's lane
- Evans J. Bolton
- Foulkes R. Wilmot street
- Freeman T. Dyer's court, Alderman-bury
- Faulkner E. Pendleton, Lancaster
- Furber H. New street, Covent garden
- Folter E. Oxford street
- Greaves J. Hall
- Grace S. T. Prince's Risborough, and J. S. Woodcock, Aylesbury
- German W. Bristol
- Gardner W. Luton, Bedford
- Gren R. Bishopgate street
- Graham C. Oxford
- Gaffed T. Liverpool
- Greaves P. Manchester
- Gerard J. G. Basinghall street
- Gundry, Wellington, Somerset
- Gadesby W. Jun. Canterbury
- Gore J. Jun. Cherttenham
- Ganlon J. Salford
- Hardily G. and J. Cowing, Bedford court
- Hinchener W. H. Henley upon Thames
- Hampton J. Woolwich
- Heikin J. Liverpool
- Harvey J. Beech street, Barbican
- Harris R. Sen. R. Harris, Jun. J. Wilkinon, and W. Harris, Watling street
- Head G. H. Farnham, Southampton
- Mill G. Tottenham Court road
- Hughes T. Percival street, Clerkenwell
- Harvey T. A. St. Martin's lane
- Hancock J. C. Haymarket
- Jarrut G. Piccadilly
- James R. New London street
- Jennings R. Chertney
- James J. Somerset
- Jones W. Bristol
- Jamefon J. Mabledon place
- Knott J., W. Smith, and J. Clarke, Duke street, Southwark
- Kelway T. Sun street, Walsworth
- Korn D. and D. Muller, Pater noster row
- King W. Winslow, Buckingham
- Lowton E. Mark lane
- Lowes R. Hexham
- Ludlow W. A. Andover
- Lathy J. Honiton
- Lakin T. H. Birmingham
- Lucas W. Lincoln
- Learnmouth A. J. and A. Parliament street
- Lodger E. King street
- Lyne J. Chard
- Martin T. and J. Edwards, Holborn
- Melbourne C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond street
- Martin B. Maidstone
- Moss R. Liverpool
- Mac Allister P. Stratford upon Avon
- Montieth J. and J. Sequeirs, Gracechurch street
- Mumford C. Stroud, Kent
- Making J. Bristol
- Merac T. and M. la P. Queen street, Cheapside
- Morison A. Walbrook
- Moggeridge J. Harisford place, Kensington
- Mavor J. and J. Leadenhall street
- Mark J. Queenhithe
- Moorhouse J. Stockport
- Norcross T. Preston
- Needham W. P. Louth, Lincoln
- O'Brien J. and T. J. Lynch, Abchurch lane
- Overton E. and co. Hirwaib, Brecon
- Ofinan E. Hackney
- Potter J. and G. Brown, Breighmat, Lancaster
- Peacock R. Liverpool
- Phillips G. Jun. Great Warner street, Cold Bathfields
- Perry F. Finsbury square

Pitt C. Southampton
 Proctor J. sen. Lancaster
 Popham G. Sidmouth
 Phillips P. Great James Street, Bed-
 ford Row
 Pilon A., T. Gill, and J. Brown, Old
 Gravel Lane
 Power N. Old Broad Street
 Poulter D. C. Holborn
 Poulter T. Petworth, Sussex
 Parnham J. T. Bury St. Edmunds
 Richardson R. Wainford
 Robertson J. South Lane
 Richards R. and T. Kingston upon
 Hull
 Reynolds C. Bridge Court
 Rich R. L. Southam
 Rowan E. Clements Lane
 Riding J. Liverpool
 Rowlandson S., E. Isaac, and W.
 Bristle, Cheapside
 Reed J. Pruntywick, Northumberland
 Runt T. Dalton
 Robinson J. Bristol

Simpson J., and W. G. Fairman, Old
 Change
 Sherwood J. W. Newgate Street
 Short J. St. Catherine's Lane, East
 Smithfield
 Stein J., T. Smith, R. and J. Stein,
 and R. Smith, Fenchurch Street
 Sadler J. Q. Lisle Street, Leicester
 Fields
 Simpson T. W. Taylorson, J. Sander-
 son, and J. Granger, York
 Squire H. Exeter
 Smith W. and F. Becker, Liverpool
 Smith H., H. Cheffier, and J. Down,
 Great Winchester Street
 Smith W. of the Lustre West Indianman
 Scott J. Witham, Essex
 Simonds J. Jermy Street, Westminster
 Sakkey C. James Street
 Stone J. Lower Halford
 Tingay T. Wells, Norfolk
 Tutin R. Chandos Street, Covent
 Garden
 Taylor W. Hereford

Tippler R. and L. Leadley, Tower
 Street
 Valentine J. H. Old Jewry
 Von Essen C. M. Gray's-Inn Coffee-
 house
 Wright J. Perthmore
 White T. and J. D. Dubbron, Great
 Winchester Street
 Whitton W. Bath
 White W. East Riding, York
 Walmley B. Surrey Place
 Wright F. Rathbone Place
 Warren E. and L. Smith, Austin Friars
 Wilks W. Leeds
 Wyatt T. Mexley
 Wilson W. Fenchurch Street
 Wylie G. A. Warrford Court, Throg-
 moston Street
 Williams J. Bristol
 Wilson W. Shakespeare Walk, Shadwell
 Willis G. Bath
 Wignell J. Holborn
 Wilson R. Liverpool.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE topic which has wholly absorbed the attention of the British public during the past month, has been the *Delicate Investigation into the conduct of the Princess of Wales*. This subject was revived by the letter of the Princess, which appeared in our last Magazine, and which excited so lively a sympathy in the public mind, that further disclosures became indispensable.

At length, the depositions which follow, and which were the foundation of the charges against the Princess, in June, 1806, appeared in two Court Newspapers; and these documents have been followed by the re-publication of several editions of Perceval's famous Book. We have given place to the evidence as matter of record; but we feel it our duty emphatically to state, that the Defence of the Princess contained in Perceval's Book, is, to our minds, COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY. She had no opportunity of cross-examining these witnesses, nor of adducing counter-evidence; she was driven, therefore, to the necessity of refuting them by contrasting their own evidence, and by her own explanations of circumstances, which their ignorance and misapprehension had led them to consider as criminal, but which, in truth, were PERFECTLY INNOCENT. The defence of the Princess is a masterly performance; but, even without its aid, the commissioners pronounced an acquittal of the charges of criminality; but, had they read it, we are persuaded they would also have acquitted her of the levity and indiscretion, in which they pronounced her culpable. She has since been declared guiltless by two minutes of council; has been graciously received by

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the King; has attended publicly at court; and has been often visited by the royal family.

We regret that our limits do not enable us to insert the defence, and even that it appears due to our readers to give place to the evidence itself; we advise every one, however, who doubts our inference in regard to her Royal Highness's innocence, to read her defence; and those who wish to become acquainted with certain extraordinary political facts, to consult the *statement* of Lady Douglas, given at the end of the Book.

Nor do the circumstances of this case involve contradictions, and those peculiar features which the ebullition of party-spirit would represent.

One exclaims, "As the Princess is acquitted, the witnesses ought to be prosecuted for perjury;"—as though perjury, in witnesses, was a necessary consequence of a verdict of acquittal! What would our criminal courts say to such reasoning? Who would become a prosecutor, if the difference of the Jury's opinion, in regard to criminality, involved him in a charge of perjury?—In short, who would seek at law to recover any right, or become a prosecutor for any wrongs, if failure were to be adduced as *prima facie* evidence of malice or perjury? The witnesses, in support of a pro-

* It is however true, that a stupid barrister might hold, that to miscarry in a suit, is *prima facie* evidence of malice; and he might award five hundred pounds against a man for seeking to recover five hundred pounds justly due to him, but not recovered at law, owing to some informality; yet reason, justice, and common sense, forbid that the doctrines of such stupid barrister should generally prevail in any country.

accution,

secution, may at all times be right in appearance, or innocent in their own view, and yet wrong in fact, or in the opinion of a Jury.

Another exclaims, "That a certain noble lord went about seeking for, and trying to warp the evidence;"—but we ask, was it not commendable that he should exhibit an active zeal in behalf of the honour of his Prince, on a charge of so serious a nature? And would he not have been *culpable* if he had exhibited less zeal than he displayed? If it is now certain that the Princess was erroneously accused, her innocence was not *equally* certain at the time the examinations were instituted! Lord Moira has, however, so ably justified his own conduct in the House of Peers, that any observations of ours would be impertinent.

On the whole question, it is our opinion that further crimination, or mutual reproaches, are uncalled for; and that nothing has passed which may not, and ought not, to be forgotten and forgiven. In plain truth, we wish to see the Prince and Princess of Wales united in supporting the true dignity and character of the court; and hope that all their past animosities, at least in the public eye, will be speedily buried in oblivion.

The INVESTIGATION of 1806, into the CONDUCT of her ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCESS of WALES, under a Commission from the KING.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor, Thomas Lord Erskine, our Chancellor, has this day laid before us an Abstract of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, we do hereby authorise, empower, and direct, the said Thomas Lord Erskine, our Chancellor, our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor George John Earl Spencer, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor W. Windham Lord Grenville, First Commissioner of our Treasure, and our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Edward Lord Ellenborough, our Chief Justice, to hold pleas before curself, to inquire into the truth of the same, and to examine, upon oath, such persons as they shall see fit, touching and concerning the same, and to report to us the result of such examination.

"Given at our Castle of Windsor, on 29th May, in the 46th year of our Reign.
"G. R."

The Deposition of Robert Bidgood.

I have lived with the Prince twenty-three years next September; I went to the

Princess in March 1798, and have lived with her Royal Highness ever since. About the year 1802, early in that year, I first observed Sir Sydney Smith come to Montague-house; he used to stay very late at night; I have seen him early in the morning there, about ten or eleven o'clock. He was at Sir John Douglas's; and was in the habit, as well as Sir John and Lady Douglas, of dining, or having luncheon, or supping there almost every day. I saw Sir Sydney Smith one day in 1802, in the blue room, about eleven o'clock in the morning, which is full two hours before we ever expected to see company. I asked the servants why they did not let me know that he was there? The footmen informed me that they had let no person in.—There was a private door to the park, by which he might have come in if he had a key to it, and have got into the blue room without any of the servants perceiving him. I never observed any appearance of the Princess which could lead me to suppose that she was with child. I first observed Capt. Manby come to Montague-house either the end of 1803 or the beginning of 1804. I was waiting one day in the anti-room. Capt. Manby had his hat in his hand, and appeared to be going away; he was a long time with the Princess, and as I stood on the steps, waiting, I looked into the room in which they were, and in the reflection in the looking glass I saw them salute each other; I mean, that they kissed each other's lips. Capt. Manby then went away.—I then observed the Princess have her handkerchief in her hands, and wipe her eyes as if she was crying, and she went into the drawing-room. The Princess went to Southend in May 1804; I went with her. We were there, I believe, about six weeks before the African came in. Siccard was very often watching with a glass to see when the ship would arrive. One day he said he saw the African, and soon after the Captain put off in a boat from the ship. Siccard went down the shrubbery to meet him. When the Captain came on shore Siccard conducted him to the Princess's house, and he dined there with the Princess and her ladies. After this he came very frequently to see the Princess. The Princess had two houses on the Cliff, Nos. 8 and 9. She afterwards took the drawing-room of No. 7, which communicated by the balcony with No. 8, the three houses being adjoining. The Princess used to dine in No. 8, and after dinner to remove with the company into No. 7, and I have several times seen the Princess, after having gone into No. 7, with Capt. Manby and the rest of the company, retire alone with Capt. Manby from No. 7 through No. 8 into No. 9, which was the house in which the Princess slept. I suspected that Capt. Manby slept frequently in the house. It was a subject of conversation in the house. Hints were given by the servants,

wants, and I believe that others suspected it as well as myself.

The Princess took a child, which I understood was brought into the house by Siskeman. I waited only one week in three, and I was not there at the time the child was brought, but I saw it there early in 1803. The child who is now with the Princess is the same as I saw there early in 1803; it has a mark on its left hand. Austin is the name of the man who was said to be the father. Austin's wife is, I believe, still alive. She has had another child, and has brought it sometimes to Montague-house. It is very like the child who lives with the Princess. Mrs. Gordon was employed as a nurse for the child, and she used to bring the child to the Princess as soon as the Princess awoke, and the child used to stay with her Royal Highness the whole morning. The Princess appeared to be extremely fond of the child, and still appears so.

The Deposition of William Cole.

I have lived with the Princess of Wales ever since her marriage. Sir Sydney Smith first visited at Montague-house about 1802. I have observed the Princess to be familiar with Sir Sydney Smith. One day, I think about February in that year, the Princess ordered some sandwiches; I carried them into the blue room to her. Sir Sydney Smith was there; I was surprised to see him there, he must have come in from the park; if he had been let in from Blackheath he must have passed through the room in which I was waiting. When I had left the sandwiches, I returned, after some time, into the room, and Sir Sydney Smith was sitting very close to the Princess on the sofa. I looked at him and at her Royal Highness. She caught my eye, and saw that I noticed the manner in which they were sitting together. They appeared both a little confused when I came into the room. A short time before this, one night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a man go into the house from the Park, wrapped up in a great coat. I did not give any alarm, from the impression on my mind that it was not a thief. Soon after I had seen the Princess and Sir Sydney Smith sitting together on the sofa, the Duke of Kent sent for me, and told me that the Princess would be very glad if I would do the duty in town, because she had business to do in town, which she would rather trust to me than any body else.

The Duke said, that the Princess had thought it would be more agreeable to me to be told this by him than through Siccard. After this I never attended at Montague-house, but occasionally when the Princess sent for me. About July, 1802, I observed that the Princess had grown very large, and in the latter end of the same year she appeared to be grown thin; and I observed it to Miss Sander, who said that the Princess

was much thinner than she had been: I had not any idea of the Princess being with child. Mr. Lawrence, the Painter, used to go to Montague-house, about the latter end of 1801, when he was painting. The Princess and he have slept in the house two or three nights together. I have often seen him alone with the Princess at eleven and twelve o'clock at night. He has been there as late as one or two o'clock in the morning. One night I saw him with the Princess in the blue room after the Ladies had retired. Some time afterward, when I supposed that he had gone to his room, I went to see that all was safe, and I found the blue room door locked, and heard a whispering in it, and I went away.

The Deposition of Frances Lloyd.

I have lived twelve years with the Princess of Wales next October. I am in the coffee-room; my situation in the coffee-room does not give me opportunities of seeing the Princess. I do not see her sometimes for months. Mr. Milles attended me for a cold. He asked me if the Princess came to Blackheath backwards and forwards, or something to that effect, for the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child. This must have been three or four years ago. It may have been five years ago. I think it must have been some time before the child was brought to the Princess. I remember the child being brought, it was brought into my room. I had orders sent to me to give the mother arrow-root, with directions how to make it, to wean the child, and I gave it to the mother, and she took the child away; afterwards the mother brought the child back again. Whether it was a week, ten days, or a fortnight, I cannot say, but it might be about that time. The second time the mother brought the child, she brought it into my room; I asked her, how a mother could part with her child? I am not sure which time I asked this. The mother cried, and said she could not afford to keep it.—The child was said to be about four months old when it was brought. I did not particularly observe it myself.

I was at Ramsgate with the Princess in 1803. One morning when we were in the home at East Cliff, somebody, I do not recollect who, knocked at my door, and desired me to get up to prepare breakfast for the Princess; this was about six o'clock; I was asleep. During the whole time I was in the Princess's service, I had never been called up before to make breakfast for the Princess. I slept in the housekeeper's room, on the ground-floor: I opened the shutters of the windows for light. I knew at that time that Capt. Mauby's ship was in the Downs. When I opened the shutters I saw the Princess walking down the garden with a gentleman; she was walking down the gravel-walk towards the sea. No orders had been given over-night to

prepare breakfast early. The Gentleman the Princess was walking with was a tall man; I was surprised to see the Princess walking with a Gentleman at that time in the morning—I am sure it was the Princess. While we were at Blackheath, a woman at Charlton, of the name of Townley, told me that she had some linen to wash from the Princess's house; that the linen was marked with the appearance of a miscarriage, or a delivery. The woman has since left Charlton, but she has friends there. I think it must have been before the child was brought to the Princess that the woman told me this. I know all the women in the Princess's house. I don't think any of them were in a state of pregnancy, and if any had I think I must have known it. I never told Cole that Mary Wilson, when she supposed the Princess to be in the library, had gone into the Princess's bedroom, and had found a man there at breakfast with the Princess, or that there was a great deal to do about it, and that Mary Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away if she divulged what she had seen.

The Deposition of Mary Ann Wilson.

I believe it will be ten years next quarter that I have lived with the Princess. I waited on the Ladies who attend the Princess. I remember when the child who is now with the Princess was brought there. Before it came I heard say it was to come. The mother brought the child. It appeared to be about four months old when it was brought. I remember twins being brought to the Princess before that child was brought. I never noticed the Princess's shape to be different in that year from what it was before. I never had a thought that the Princess was with child. I think she could not have been with child, and have gone on in her time, without my knowing it. I was at Southend with the Princess. Capt. Manby used to visit the Princess there. I made the Princess's bed, and have been in the habit of making it ever since I lived with her Royal Highness. Another maid, whose name is Ann Bye, assisted with me in making the bed. From what I observed, I never had any reason to believe that two persons had slept in the bed; I never saw any particular appearance in it. The linen was washed by Stikeman's wife.

The Deposition of Samuel Roberts.

I am footman to the Princess of Wales. I remember the child being taken by the Princess. I never observed any particular appearance of the Princess in that year—nothing that led me to believe that she was with child. Sir Sydney Smith used to visit the Princess at Blackheath. I never saw him alone with the Princess. He never stayed after 11 o'clock. I recollect Mr. Cole once asking me, I think three years ago, whether there were any favourites in

the family? I remember saying that Capt. Manby and Sir Sydney Smith were frequently at Blackheath, and dined there oftener than any other persons. I never knew Sir Sydney Smith to stay later than the Ladies. I cannot say exactly at what hour he went, but I never remember his staying alone with the Princess.

Deposition of Thomas Stikeman.

I have been page to the Princess of Wales ever since she has been in England. When I first saw the child who is with the Princess, it was about four years ago. Her Royal Highness had a strong desire to have an infant, which I and all the house knew. I heard there was a woman who had twins, one of which the Princess was desirous to have, but the parents would not part with it. A woman came to the door with a petition to get her husband replaced in the dock-yard, who had been removed; she had a child with her; I took the child, I believe, and shewed it to Mrs. Sander. I then returned the child to the woman. I made inquiries after the father, and afterwards desired the woman to bring the child again to the house, which she did. The child was taken to the Princess; after the Princess had seen it she desired the woman to take it again, and bring it back in a few days, and Mrs. Sander was desired to provide linen for it. Within a few days the child was brought again by the mother, and was left, and has been with the Princess ever since. I do not recollect the child had any mark, but upon reflection, I do recollect that the mother said he was marked with elder wine on the hand. The father of the child, whose name is Austin, lives with me at Pindico. My wife is a laundress, and washes the linen of the Prince. Austin is employed to turn a mangle for me. The child was born in Brownlow-street. I never saw the woman to my knowledge before she came with the petition to the door. I had no particular directions by the Princess to procure a child; I thought it better to take the child of persons of good character than the child of a pauper. Nothing led me, from the appearance of the Princess, to suppose she was with child; but from her shape it is difficult to judge when she is with child. When she was with child of the Princess Charlotte, I should not have known it when she was far advanced in her time, if I had not been told it.—Sir Sydney Smith, at one time, visited very frequently at Montague-house, two or three times a week, at the time the Princess was altering her room in the Turkish style. Sir Sydney Smith's visits were very frequent. The Princess consulted him upon them. Mr. Morell was the upholsterer: Sir Sydney Smith came frequently alone. He staid alone with the Princess sometimes till eleven o'clock at night. He has been there till twelve o'clock

o'clock at night, and after, I believe, alone with the Princess. The Princess is of that lively vivacity, that she makes herself familiar with gentlemen, which prevented my being struck with his staying so late. I do not believe that at that time any other gentlemen visited the Princess so often and stayed so late. I have seen the Princess, when they were alone, sitting with Sir Sydney Smith on the same sofa in the blue-room. I had access to the blue-room at all times; there was an inner-room which opened into the blue-room when that room was not lighted up. I did not go into it. I did not consider that I had a right to go into it. I had no idea on what account I was brought here. I did not know that the Princess's conduct was questioned, or questionable. I was with the Princess at Ramsgate; when she was at East Cliff, Captain Manby was very frequently there; went away as late as eleven o'clock. I do not remember Fanny Lloyd being called up any morning to make breakfast for the Princess. I did not like Capt. Manby's coming so often and staying so late, and I was uneasy at it. I remember a piece of plate, a silver lamp, being sent to Capt. Manby; I saw it in Siccard's possession; he told me it was for Capt. Manby, and he had a letter to send with it. I have never seen Capt. Manby at the Princess's, at Ramsgate, before nine in the morning, but I have heard he has been there earlier. I had never any suspicion of there being any thing improper, either from the frequent visits of Capt. Manby, or from his conduct. I was at Catherington with the Princess; she used to go out generally in her own chaise. I think I have once or twice seen her go out with Mr. Hood, in his one-horse chaise; they have been out for two hours, or two hours and a half together. I believe only a day or two elapsed between the time of the child being first brought, and being brought again and left with the Princess. I am sure the child was not weaned after it had been first brought. I do not recollect any gentleman ever sleeping in the house. I do not remember Lawrence the painter ever sleeping there. The Princess seems very fond of the child; it is always called William Austin.

The Deposition of John Siccard.

I have lived seven years with the Princess of Wales, am house-steward, and have been in that situation from the end of six months after I first lived with her Royal Highness. I remember the child who is now with the Princess of Wales being brought there; it was about five months old when it was brought; it is about four years ago, just before we went to Ramsgate. I had not the least suspicion of the object of my being brought here. I had opportunity of seeing the Princess frequently; I waited on her at dinner and

supper; I never observed that the Princess had the appearance of being with child; I think it was hardly possible that she should have been with child without my perceiving it. Sir S. Smith used to visit very frequently at Montague-house, in 1802, with Sir John and Lady Douglas. He was very often, I believe, alone with the Princess, and so was Mr. Canning, and other gentlemen. I cannot say that I ever suspected Sir Sydney Smith of any improper conduct with the Princess. I never had any suspicion of the Princess acting improperly with Sir S. Smith, or any other gentleman. I remember Capt. Manby visiting at Montague-house. The Princess of Wales did not pay for the expense of fitting up his cabin, but the linen furniture was ordered by me, by direction of the Princess, of Newberry and Jones. It was put by Newberry and Jones in the Princess's bill, and was paid for with the rest of the bill by Miss Heyman.

Copy of the Deposition of Charlotte Lady Douglas.

I think I first became acquainted with the Princess of Wales in 1801. Sir John Douglas had a house at Blackheath. One day, in Nov. 1801, the snow was lying on the ground. The Princess and a Lady, who, I believe, was Miss Heyman, came on foot, and walked several times before the door. Lady Stewart was with me, and said, she thought the Princess wanted something, and that I ought to go to her. I went to her. She said she did not want any thing, but that she would walk in; that I had a very pretty little girl. She came in and staid some time. About a fortnight after Sir J. Douglas and I received an invitation to go to Montague-house; after that I was very frequently at Montague-house, and dined there. The Princess dined frequently with us. About May or June, 1802, the Princess first talked to me about her own conduct. Sir S. Smith, who had been Sir John's friend for more than twenty years, came to England about November, 1801, and came to live in our house. I understood the Princess knew Sir S. Smith before she was Princess of Wales. The Princess saw Sir Sydney Smith as frequently as ourselves. We were usually kept at Montague-house later than the rest of the party, often till three or four in the morning. I never observed any impropriety of conduct between Sir Sydney Smith and the Princess. I made the Princess a visit at Montague-house in March 1802, for about a fortnight. She desired me to come there, because Miss Garth was ill. In May or June following, the Princess came to my house alone: she said she came to tell me something that had happened to her, and desired me to guess—I guessed several things, and at last I said I could not guess any thing more. She then said she was pregnant, and that the child had come to life.

life. I don't know whether she said on that day, or a few days before, that she was at breakfast at Lady Willoughby's, that the milk flowed up to her breast, and came through her gown; that she threw a napkin over herself, and went with Lady Willoughby into her room, and adjusted herself to prevent its being observed. She never told me who was the father of the child. She said she hoped it would be a boy. She said that if it was discovered, she would give the Prince of Wales the credit of being the father, for she had slept two nights at Carleton-house within the year. I said that I should go abroad to my mother. The Princess said she should manage it very well, and if things came to the worst, she should give the Prince the credit of it. While I was at Montague-house, in March, I was with child, and one day I said I was very sick, and the Princess desired Mrs. Sander to get me a saline draught. She then said that she was very sick herself, and would take a saline draught too. I observed, that she could not want one, and I looked at her. The Princess said, yes, I do; what do you look at me for with your wicked eyes; you are always finding me out. Mrs. Sander looked very much distressed; she gave us a saline draught each. This was the first time I had any suspicion of her being with child. The Princess never said who was the father. When she first told me she was with child, I rather suspected that Sir S. Smith was the father, but only because the Princess was very partial to him. I never knew he was with her zione. We had constant intercourse with the Princess, from the time when I was at Montague-house, till the end of October. After she had first communicated to me that she was with child, she frequently spoke upon the subject. She was bled twice during the time. She recommended me to be bled too, and said that it would make me have a better time. Mr. Edmeads bled her; she said, one of the days that Mr. Edmeads bled her, that she had a violent heat in her blood, and that Edmeads should bleed her. I told the Princess that I was very anxious how she would manage to be brought to bed without its being known—that I hoped she had a safe person. She said, yes; she should have a person from abroad; that she had a great horror of having any men about her upon such an occasion—she said, I am confident in my own plans, and I wish you would not speak to me on that subject again. She said, I shall tell every thing to Sander. I think this was on the day on which she told me of what had happened at Lady Willoughby's—Sander was a very good woman, and might be trusted, and that she must be with her at the labour; that she would send Miss Garth to Brunswick,

and Miss Milfield was too young to be trusted, and must be sent out of the way. I was brought to bed on the 23d July, 1802. The Princess insisted on being present. I determined that she should not; but I meant to avoid it without offending her. On the day on which I was brought to bed, she came to my house, and insisted on coming in. Dr. Mackie, who attended me, locked the door on the opposite side of the —, but there was another door on the opposite side of the room, which was not locked, and she came in at that door, and was present during the time of the labour, and took the child as soon as it was born, and said she was very glad she had seen the whole of it. The Princess's pregnancy appeared to me to be very visible. She wore a cushion behind, and made Mrs. Sander make one for me. During my lying-in, the Princess came one day with Mrs. Fitzgerald. She sent Mrs. F. away, and took a chair, and sat by my bed-side. She said, you will hear of my taking in children in baskets, but you won't take any notice of it. I shall have them brought by a poor woman in a basket. I shall do it as a cover to have my own brought to me in that way; or, that is the way in which I must have my own brought when I have it. Very soon after this two children, who were twins, were brought by a poor woman in a basket. The Princess took them, and had them carried up into her room, and the Princess washed them herself. The Princess told me this herself. The father, a few days afterwards, came and insisted on having the children, and they were given to him. The Princess afterwards said to me, "You see I took the children, and it answered very well. The father had got them back, and she could not blame him; that she should take other children, and have quite a nursery." I saw the Princess on a Sunday, either the 30th or 31st of October, 1802, walking before her door; she was dressed so as to conceal her pregnancy; she had a long cloak, and a very great muff; she had just returned from Greenwich church; she looked very ill, and I thought must be very near her time. About a week or ten days after this, I received a note from the Princess, to desire that I would not come to Montague-house, for they were apprehensive that the children they had taken had the measles in their cloaths, and that she was afraid my child might take it. When the Princess came to see me, during my lying-in, she told me, that, when she should be brought-to-bed, she wished I would not come to her for some time, for she might be confused in seeing me. About the end of December I went to Gloucestershire, and staid there about a month. When I returned, which was in January, I went to Montague-house, and was let in.

The

The Princess was packing up something in a black box. Upon the sofa a child was lying, covered over with a piece of red cloth. The Princess got up, and took me by the hand; she then led me to the sofa, and said, there is the child—I had him only two days after I saw you. The words were, either I had him, or I was brought-to-bed: the words were such as clearly imported that it was her own child. She said she got very well through it; she shewed me a mark on the child's hand—it is a pink mark. The Princess said, he has a mark like your little girl. I saw the child afterwards frequently with the Princess, quite till Christmas, 1803, when I left Blackheath. I saw the mark upon the child's hand, and I am sure that it was the same child; I never saw any other child there. The Princess Charlotte used to see the child, and play with him. The child used to call the Princess of Wales "*Mamma*." I saw the child looking at the window of the Princess's house about a month ago, before the Princess went into Devonshire; and I am sure that it is the same child. Not long after I had first seen the child, the Princess said, that she had the child at first to sleep with her for a few nights; but it had made her nervous, and now they had got a regular nurse for him. She said, we gave it a little milk at first; but it was too much for me, and now we breed it by hand, and it does very well. I can swear positively that the child I saw at the window, is the same child as the Princess told me she had two days after she parted with me. The child was called William. I never heard that it had any other name. When the child was in long clothes, we breakfasted one day with the Princess, and she said to Sir John Douglas—this is the Deptford boy. Independently of the Princess's confession to me, I can swear that she was pregnant in 1802. In October 1804, when we returned from Devonshire, I left my card at Montague-house, and on the 4th of October I received a letter from Mrs. Vernon, desiring me not to come any more to Montague-house. I had never, at this time, mentioned the Princess's being with child, or being delivered of a child, to any person, not even to Sir John Douglas. After receiving Mrs. Vernon's letter, I wrote to the Princess on the subject. The letter was sent back unopened. I then wrote to Mrs. Fitzgerald, saying, that I thought myself extremely ill-used.—In two or three days after this I received an anonymous letter, which I produce, and have marked with the letter A, and signed with my name, both on the letter and the envelope. The Princess of Wales has told me, that she got a bed-fellow whenever she could, that nothing was more wholesome; she said, that nothing was more convenient than her room: it stands at the head of the staircase which

leads into the Park, and I have bolts in the inside, and have a bed-fellow whenever I like. I wonder you can be satisfied only with Sir John. She said this more than once. She has told me that Sir Sydney Smith had lain with her. That she believed all men liked a bed-fellow; but Sir Sydney better than any body else; that the Prince was the most complaisant man in the world; that she did what she liked, went where she liked, and had what bed-fellow she liked, and the Prince paid for all.

The Deposition of Sir John Douglas, knt.

I had a house at Blackheath in 1801. Sir Sydney Smith used to come to my house. I had a bed for him. The Princess of Wales formed an acquaintance with Lady Douglas, and came frequently to our house. I thought she came more for Sir Sydney Smith than for us. After she had been some time acquainted with us, she appeared to me to be with child. One day she leaned on the sofa, and put her hand upon her stomach, and said, Sir John, I shall never be Queen of England.—I said, Not if you don't deserve it. She seemed angry at first. In 1804, on the 27th of October, I received two letters by the two-penny post, one addressed to me, which I now produce, and have marked with the letter B, both on the envelope and the enclosure, and the other letter addressed to Lady Douglas, and which I now produce, and have marked with the letter C, both on the envelope and the enclosure.

The Deposition of Charlotte Sander.

I have lived with the Princess of Wales eleven years. I am a native of Brunswick, and came with the Princess from Brunswick. The Princess has had a little boy living with her under her protection: he had a mark on his hand, but it is worn off; I first saw him four years ago, in autumn. The father and mother of the child are still alive; I have seen them both; the father worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, but has now lost the use of his limbs; the father's name is Austin. The mother brought the child to the Princess when he was four months old; I was present when the child was brought to the Princess; she was in her own room up stairs, when the child was brought; she came out, and took the child herself. I understood that the child was expected before it was brought. I am sure that I never saw the child in the house before it appeared to be four months old. The Princess was not ill or indisposed in the autumn of 1802. I was dresser to her Royal Highness; she could not be ill or indisposed without my knowing it. I am sure that she was not confined to her room or to her bed in that autumn; there was not, to my knowledge, any other child in the house; it was hardly possible there could

could have been a child there without my knowing it. I have no recollection that the Princess had grown bigger in the year 1802 than usual; I am sure the Princess was not pregnant; being her dresser, I must have seen it if she was. I solemnly and positively swear, I have no reason to know or believe that the Princess of Wales has been at any time pregnant during the time I have lived with her Royal Highness at Montague-house. I may have said to Cole, that the Princess was grown much thinner, but I do not recollect that I did. I never heard any body say any thing about the Princess being pregnant, till I came here to-day. I did not expect to be asked any questions respecting the Princess being pregnant. Nobody came over to the Princess from Germany, in the autumn of 1802, to my knowledge. Her Royal Highness was generally blooded twice a year, but not lately. I never had any reason to suppose that the Princess received the visits of any gentleman at improper hours. Sir Sydney Smith visited her frequently, and almost daily. He was there very late, sometimes till two o'clock in the morning. I never saw Sir Sydney Smith in a room alone with the Princess late at night. I never saw any thing which led me to suppose that Sir Sydney Smith was on a very familiar footing with the Princess of Wales. I attended the Princess of Wales to Southend. She had two houses, No. 9 and No. 8. I knew Capt. Manby, he commanded the African; he visited the Princess while his ship was there; he was frequently with the Princess. I do not know or believe, and I have no reason to believe, that Capt. Manby stayed till very late hours with the Princess. I never suspected that there was any improper familiarity between them. I never expressed to any body a wish that Capt. Manby's visits were not so frequent. If the Princess had company I was never present. The Princess was at Ramsgate in 1803, I have seen Capt. Manby there frequently. He came to the Princess's house to dinner, he never stayed till late at night at the Princess's house. I was in Devonshire with the Princess lately, there was no one officer that she saw when she was in Devonshire more than the rest. I never heard from the Princess that she apprehended her conduct was questioned. When I was brought here I thought I might be questioned respecting the Princess's conduct, and I was sorry to come; I don't know why I thought so. I never saw any thing in the conduct of the Princess, while I lived with her, which would have made me uneasy if I had been her husband. When I was at South-end I dined in the Steward's room. I can't say whether I ever heard any body in the Steward's room say any thing about the Captain (meaning Capt. Manby); it is so long ago, I may

have forgot it; I have seen Capt. Manby alone with the Princess, at No. 9, in the drawing-room at Southend; I have seen it only once or twice; it was at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and never later. I slept in a room next to the Princess, in the house No. 9, at Southend; I never saw Captain Manby in any part of that house but the drawing-room; I have no reason to believe he was in any other room in the house. I was at Catherington with the Princess; she was at Mr. Hood's house; I never saw any familiarity between her and Mr. Hood; I have seen her drive out in Mr. Hood's carriage with him alone; it was a gig; they used to be absent for several hours, a servant of the Princess's attended them; I have delivered packets by the order of the Princess, which she gave me, sealed up, to Siccard, to be by him forwarded to Captain Manby. The birthday of the child who lives with the Princess, is the 11th of July, as his mother told me; she says, that he was christened at Deptford. The child had a mark on the hand, the mother told me that it was from red wine; I believe the child came to the Princess in November.

Sophia Austin,

Swears that she was the mother of the child that was with the Princess; that she was delivered of the boy in Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th of July, 1802; that her husband had been a labourer in Woolwich Dock-yard, and she petitioned the Princess to get him restored, as he had been dismissed. That Stikeman asked her whether she would trust her child to the Princess, and that she received some arrow-root for its food. That she delivered it to the Princess on the 15th of November, 1802, and that she had often seen it since.

Then follows a letter from Lady Willoughby de Eresby, in answer to one from Earl Spencer to Lord Gwydir, transmitting that part of Lady Douglas's evidence which alluded to what happened to the Princess at his house. Lady Willoughby said, that she had no recollection of the fact in May or June, 1802.

The register of the birth of the child. Brownlow-street, 11th July, 1802, "William, of Samuel and Sophia Austin."

Elizabeth Gordon

Swore that she was appointed nurse to the child. It had a stain of elder wine on its hand, but it was now worn out. Its mother often came to see it.

Billy Townley,

Washerwoman, swore, that she twice washed the linen of the Princess in 1802; observed more marks than usual, and suspected that there had been a delivery or miscarriage. The linen was fine damask, and was marked with a red crown. Mary Wilson told her that the Princess had been

bled

bled with leeches, but the stains did not look like those of leeches.

Mr. Thomas Edmeades, surgeon at Greenwich,

Swore that he never said to Fanny Lloyd that the Princess was pregnant. He bled the Princess twice in 1802. He saw the Princess on the 16th November, and saw the child. He had sent her leeches at times, but does not recollect sending any in 1802. Sir Francis Millman also attended the Princess.

Mr. Samuel Gillam Miller, surgeon,

Swore that he was partner with Mr. Edmeades, and attended the Princess's family. There was a female child, about ten months old, which had the measles. He never said to Fanny Lloyd that he thought the Princess was pregnant, nor had he any suspicion of the kind.

Mrs. Harriet Fitzgerald

Swore that she was the friend and companion of the Princess, and was with her through the whole of 1802. She never suspected that she was with child. The Princess was very fond of children. She took a female child, which was now nine years old, and afterwards she took a boy, as she often wished to adopt a boy. She was with the Princess at Southend, at Ramsgate, at Catherington, Dawlish, and Mount Edgecumbe. She remembers Sir Richard Strachan visiting the Princess, and her going on board, but does not know the reason of Sir Richard's discontinuing his visits. She remembers Sir Sydney Smith visiting at Montague-house, and sometimes staying till one or two o'clock. The Princess was not in the room when Lady Douglas was brought to bed. Mrs. Fitzgerald was in the room, but the Princess was not. In the Isle of Wight Mr. Hood and Lord A. Beauleik were frequently with the Princess, but she never saw the slightest indecorum.

Then follows answers to some queries, put by Earl Spencer, with a request to Lord Gwydir that Lady Willoughby would answer them. The Princess was in the habit of visiting her for ten years, and she might have been at her house in May or June, 1802. She does not recollect the Princess retiring on pretence or account of having spilt something on her breast. She had few opportunities of seeing the Princess in 1802; but does not recollect remarking any appearance that gave rise to suspicions of her being pregnant. During the ten years that Lady Willoughby was acquainted with her Royal Highness, she does not bear in mind a single instance of her Royal Highness conducting herself in society, towards any individual, tending to establish the fact of a criminal intercourse, or improper familiarity.

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Robert Bidgood was examined again.

He swore that the Princess used to go in her phaeton to Long Reach, with luncheon and wine, while Capt. Manby's ship lay there. She had always Mrs. Fitzgerald with her. When Capt. Manby sailed, the Princess packed up for Blackheath the next day. The Princess put out the candles herself, and ordered him not to wait. He saw water-jugs, basons, and towels, set out in the passage, opposite the Princess's chamber door, at Southend, when Capt. Manby was there, and at no other time. Suspicious certainly arose. The salute he observed in the glass, was a kiss—a close kiss, like lovers.

Mrs. Hester Lisle

Swore that she was in attendance in August 1802. She did not observe any appearance of pregnancy. She has often seen Capt. Manby. The Princess behaved to him only as any woman would do who likes flirting. She should not have thought any married woman would have behaved properly who acted as she did to Capt. Manby. She was with the Princess at Lady Sheffield's. Mr. John Chester was there by her Royal Highness's orders. Mr. Chester was a pretty young man. The Princess walked with him alone. She desired to know the apartments of the different guests; and one night the Princess was met in the gallery without a candle. She remembers Capt. Graham Moore being at times alone with the Princess. At Catherington she remembers Mr. Hood, now Lord Hood, going out with the Princess in a little whisky, and they were out three or four hours. She remembers Mr. Lawrence also being at Montague-house, and being frequently with the Princess. At Mount Edgecumbe Sir Richard Strachan was guilty of some rudeness to her Royal Highness's person, upon which the Princess wrote him a letter interdicting his visits.*

Earl Cholmondeley

— Attended to give testimony in regard to the letters and drawing sent to Sir John Douglas. He thought the letter marked

* Mrs. Lisle has since disputed the accuracy of this report of her answers, and much angry contention has taken place on the subject. It appears, indeed, that all these Depositions consist of answers to questions not given; and questions, it is well known, may be made to insinuate any thing. Nothing is more unfair, at all times, than to report answers only, and to embody adverse and insidious questions, as part of the answers. It may be a modern legal usage; but it is a mischievous practice, which cannot be justified by any reason, except its own bad precedent.

—EDITOR.

Mm

A. not

A. not of the Princess's hand. The writing or the drawing of Lady Douglas and Sir Sydney Smith, marked B. was in a disguised hand, but some of the letters remarkably resembled the Princess's writing. The letter C. did not bear the same resemblance.

The House of Commons, after three days' debate, resolved, on the 13th, to go into a committee on the question of Catholic Emancipation, by 264 against 224. And in the committee, on a subsequent day, Mr. GRATTAN's first resolution, which agreed to restore the Catholics to the privileges of the constitution, under certain restrictions, was carried by 186 against 119.

On the 18th, the Marquess Wellesley moved a censure on ministers, for want of due exertion in Spain, which was negatived by 115 against 39.

In the course of the month, Mr. Vansittart brought forward a new plan of finance, by which part of the sinking-fund is to be applied to the payment of the interest of future loans. As it is not yet determined on, we defer our observations.

GERMANY.

The French Papers, as well as advices from Germany, prove that the French armies have evacuated all the countries north of the Elbe; and they have of course been occupied by the Russians and Tartars. There appears to have been little fighting; but ere we have occasion again to resume our Monthly record, we fear the renewal of hostilities will have produced thousands of victims to the mischievous and fatal policy which continues the war. The fortresses of Prussia and Poland are garrisoned by 75,000 French, Polish, and Saxon troops, and provisioned for a year. Frightful is the note of preparation for the ensuing campaign!

AMERICA.

An American frigate has taken another British frigate, the Java, of thirty-eight guns. It appears, indeed, that in seven months, above five hundred British vessels have been captured by the American cruisers.

The Indians and British in Canada have gained some further advantages over one of the rash American Generals.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT a late Court of Common Council, Mr. WAITHMAN described the state of suffering to which a large portion of the manufacturing and laboring classes are reduced in consequence of the war; and moved, that the sum of £2000. be subscribed by the court, towards the relief of the distressed manufacturers and artisans of this country; which passed without opposition.

A capacious Lancasterian school for the education of 1,000 children for the wards of Cripplegate, Aldersgate, and Coleman-street, and the parish of St. Luke, has been opened in North-street, City-road. To this institution, in which no theological tenets are to be peculiarly taught, and in which the children of the Protestant and Catholic, the Churchman and Methodist, are equally to partake the benefits of education, the Dukes of Kent and Sussex have adorned their liberal patronage and support.

At Christmas 1813, (to be continued every future Christmas,) was 100l. distributed, under the will of Mrs. Jane Joy, of Hanover-square, deceased, by the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, among twenty poor clergymen, curates only, in actual duty, resident in England or Wales, whose incomes do not exceed 50l. a year each, ex-

cept from keeping a school or teaching scholars.

Some months ago it was stated, that a sheriff's officer had arrested, for a small debt, a dead body, which he lodged in the cellar of the creditor. The relatives of the deceased brought an action against the creditor for this aggression, who, having suffered judgment to go by default, the damages have been assessed in the Sheriff's Court at £200.

On the 5th of March, Mr. White, jun. printer of the *Independent Whig*, was tried and found guilty in the Court of King's Bench, of publishing a libel on the Duke of Cumberland, insinuating that his Royal Highness was the murderer of his servant, Sellis.

It appears, by the proceedings of the Common Council, that the livery and citizens of London are about to be subjected to the gross insult of seeing a monument to the memory of the apostate son of the great Lord Chatham, in their Guildhall.

MARRIED.

The Rev. Henry Faulkner, to Harriet, second daughter of Sir Andrew Baynton, Bart.

John Hodgson, esq. of Lincolns-inn, to Miss Whitcombe, daughter of the late Robert

Robert W. esq. of the Whittern, Herefordshire.

By special license, at Dondalk House, in Ireland, Lord Viscount Powerscourt, to Lady Frances Jocelyn, eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden.

At St. Georges's, Thomas Somers Cocks, esq. to Agneta, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. R. Pole Carew, M.P. of Antony House, Cornwall.—James Alexander, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, widow of the Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.—John Mayo, esq. of Caius College, to the daughter of the late Rev. T. Mantell, rector of Frensham.—Viscount Gage, to Miss Foley, eldest daughter of the late Hon. E. T. F.

J. Wyatt, esq. of Half Moon-street, to Miss Elliot, of Riegate.

W. Hawker, esq. to Miss Atkinson, of Guildford street.

Mr. Richardson, of Kingsland-road, London, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Spencer, of Oadby.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, W. J. Mogg, esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. G. Brown, of Northleigh.

William Thompson, esq. of the Stamp Office, to Miss Johnson, of Walton-on-Thames.

Charles Wills, esq. of Bedford-row, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Mayers, of Cheltenham.

W. V. Surtees, esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late W. S. Towers, esq. of Queen-Anne-street.

At Deptford, T. Oldfield, esq. of Peckham-lodge, to Emma, eldest daughter of Captain W. Young, R. N.

Mr. J. Taylor, surgeon, of New Bridge-street, to Mrs. Harriet White, niece of T. White, esq. of Weathersfield.

Abraham John Valpy, esq. of Great James-street, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wylde, of Barrington.

Mr. M. Lake, of Bread-street, to Margaret, daughter of G. F. Herbst, esq. of Lincoln's inn.

Henry Dowding, esq. of London, to Miss Rogers, daughter of the Rev. George R. of Sproughton.

G. Leake, esq. of Chariton-place, Islington, to Miss Growse, of Bildeston.

R. Anderson, esq. of York-place, to the daughter of L. Wright, esq. of Mottram St. Andrew, Cheshire.

At Woolwich, Lieut. O'Hara Baynes, of the Royal Artillery, to Jane, only daughter of Colonel Mudge, of the same corps.

E. G. Jones, M.D. of Hertford-street, May-Fair, physician to his R. H. the Duke of York, to Mary, only daughter of Dummer Andrews, esq. of Swathling.

The Rev. G. Greig, of Warrington-place,

to Mrs. Parnell, relict of Mr. J. P. jun. of Canterbury.

Rev. J. R. Wardle, to Eliza, only daughter of Daniel Stephens, esq. of Stepney.

By special license, at Wimbledon, the Hon. William Henry Lyttleton, M.P. brother to Lord L. to the Right Hon. Lady Sarah, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Blantyre, to Fanny, second daughter of the Hon. John Rodney.

At York, the Rev. Thomas Foorness Wilson, of the Grove, Oley, in the county of York, to Miss Eden, daughter of the late Sir John E. Bart, of Windlestone-House, Durham, and niece of the Right Hon. Lords Auckland and Henley.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Henry Hewgill, esq. of Hornby-Grange, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert Lovelace, esq. late of Quidenham-Hall, county of Norfolk.—Charles Dalrymple, esq. Commissary-general, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Mitford, esq. of Upper Guildford-street.

DIED.

In Portland-place, London, aged 68, Margaret, sister to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

At Gilmerton, Sir Alex. Kinloch, of that place, bart.

Mr. Clanfield, of the Stock-Exchange. He shot himself at the Plough, at Blackwall, where he had been to bespeak a dinner for himself and a party of friends.

At the advanced age of 98, Henry Bunn, esq., upwards of 60 years vestry clerk of the parish of Christ Church, Surrey. In him is exemplified what it is possible for industry, aided by economy, to effect. He rose from the humble situation of schoolmaster to the parish-children, at a salary of 20l. per year, to the elevated sphere of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the County.—He has bequeathed to the parish the following donations: Men's almshouses, 10,000l. women's ditto, 5,000l. the charity-schools, 5,000l.

In London, in his 38th year, Mr. Edward Bate, merchant, son of Mr. E. B. Rodney-street, Liverpool.

In Henrietta street, Manchester-square, Mrs. Satchell, mother-in-law of Mrs. Stephen Kemble.

At Kensington Palace, Lord Viscount Molesworth. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Colonel Molesworth.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Harriet Calthorpe, youngest daughter of Henry, late Lord Calthorpe, and sister to the present Lord.

At Richmond, aged 79, Henry Baldwin, esq. upwards of 40 years a proprietor and printer of The St. James's Chronicle: but who had long retired from business, and enjoyed, in the bosom of his family, the merited rewards of his honourable industry.

M m 2

Maria,

Maria, fourth daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Aged 88, *Mrs. Sparke*, widow of W. S. esq. late Major of the 46th regiment, and mother of the Lord Bishop of Ely, late of Chester.

In Stanhope-street, May-fair, *Thomas Viscount Cremorne*, Baron Dartray, and Baron Cremorne, of Monaghan, Ireland.

At Hanley, *Mrs. Mary Cumberstone Mackenzie*, widow of Major M. and mother of Lord Seaforth.

At Brighton, the *Hon. F. Knollys*, second son of the Earl of Banbury.

At Sunning-hill, *Lady Wentworth*, wife of Sir J. W. bart. late governor of Nova Scotia.

John Simkin, esq. of Red-cross-street.

At South Malling, the *Countess Dowager of Chichester*. Her Ladyship retired to rest the preceding night in good health. She was Anne, daughter and heiress of Frederic Maynard Frankland, esq. sixth son of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. and had a numerous family by the late Earl, who died Jan. 8, 1805.

At Shooter's-hill, the *Countess of Carnarvon*. Her Ladyship had been ill for some time, and was preparing to go to Ramsgate, for the benefit of the sea-air. She was the only child and heiress of Colonel and Lady Harriet Ackland, daughter of the first Earl of Ilchester, and whose uncommon heroism and affection, illustrated in her attendance on her husband in the late American war, will never be forgotten. The Countess has left a son (Lord Porchester) and a daughter. Hundreds whom her boundless charities and ever active benevolence have rescued from poverty and distress, will shed tears of grateful sorrow at the irretrievable loss of their friend and benefactress.

Owen Holmes, esq. solicitor, Mark-lane.

At the Mote, *Sophia*, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Marsham.

In Charles street, Berkeley-square, *Col. J. H. Stuart*, late of the 32d regiment, son of Gen. James Stuart.

At Forest-House, Essex, aged 66, *W. Bosanquet*, esq. many years one of the Governors of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

At his Chambers in the Temple, in his 87th year, *F. Newton*, esq.

In Russell-square, *H. Heyman*, esq. of the Priory, Rochester.

In Argyle street, *Mrs. Dorothy Rooke*, second daughter of the late Henry R. esq. formerly of Edmonton.

In Berner's-street, *John Johnson*, esq.

Suddenly, while dining with a party, in Great Ryder-street, *Miss Catherine Baillie*, of Duke-street, St. James's-square.

At Walworth, in his 84th year, the Rev. *J. Glennapp*.

At Clifton, *Lady Boyd*, widow of Sir J. B.

After giving birth to twins, *Mrs. Bun-*

ning, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, aged 34, the daughter of Robert Bunstone, esq. of Pimlico. She was a lady universally esteemed by all who knew her.

Aged 75, the *Hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon*, a relative to the Duke of Gordon, and brother to the late Lady Dumfries.

In his 75th year, deeply lamented, the Rev. *Samuel Audinet*, many years Minister of the French Protestant Church, Crown-street, Soho.

In Bruton street, the very Rev. *J. Garnett*, D.D. Dean of Exeter, aged 65.

At Meaford-hall, 85, *William Jervis*, esq. eldest brother of Earl St. Vincent.

At Brompton, in the prime of life, *Mr. Wm. Jeremy*, of the house of W. and D. Jeremy, of the Strand.

At Moore Park, *Rich. Robinson*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John R. of Albemarle-street, to the Right Hon. Lady Helena Moore, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount Cashell.

At Islington, aged 69, *Mr. James Stretch*, many years an eminent spectacle-maker, of St. Martin's le Grand. Having acquired an ample fortune, and being in an ill state of health, he quitted the business, in favour of Mr. Phelps. The disorder that proved fatal to him, was an asthma, followed by a dropsy, and it deserves to be recorded, that he probably would have fallen a victim to the former long since, but for the salutary and genial atmosphere of the cow-lair in Queen's-head lane, and the appropriate prescriptions of his neighbour Dr. Brown, who, when the deceased, the beginning of 1811, seemed swiftly sliding to the grave, restored his strength, allayed his nervous tremors, and abated the frequency and force of the paroxysms of that suffocative disease, which Seneca termed—"meditatio mortis."

In Kensington square, aged 80, *Richard Payne*, M. D.

In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 77, *Mrs. Browne*.

In Clarges-street, *Alexander Tower*, esq.

In Park-street, the Rt. Hon. *Lady Mary Bowby*, aged 97.

In Pall-mall, *Mrs. Heberden*, widow of Dr. H. aged 83.

In Berner's-street, *Mrs. Trelawny*, widow of General T. 84.

Richard Ramsbottom, esq. late Member for New Windsor.

At Wandsworth, the relict of Rear Admiral *Quinancy*.

In London-street, *W. A. Henshaw*, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Leith*.

Mrs. David Mitchell, of Wimpole-street.

In Dublin, aged 88, the Hon. *Anne Wynne*.

In the Cloisters, Westminster, *Miss Fisher*, sister of James F. esq. of the Exchequer.

In Southampton-street, *John Woodcock*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Secretary of Bankrupts to the Lord Chancellor.

After an illness of many months, *Mr. Anthony Cardon*, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, in the 39th year of his age; the engraver so well known by his series of prints relating to the capture of Seringapatam, the battle of the 21st of March, 1801, in Egypt, and the battle of Maida, as well as his portraits, &c. &c. He was a native of Brussels.

In Westminster, *Miss Anne Rowlands*.

In Southwark, in his 23d year, *Thomas Lloyd M'Leroth*, esq. of his Majesty's ship *Andacious*, and son to Colonel M'L. of Bury.

In Chapel-street, 63, *William Dobson*, esq. a gentleman-distinguished for general intelligence, and his skill in mathematics and mechanics. An inveterate asthma prevented his lying down in his bed during the last eighteen years of his life.

On Tuesday, the 23d of March, the *Duchess of Brunswick*, in the 76th year of her age, and the last surviving sister of our Sovereign. She was born on the 31st of July, 1737; and on the 17th of January, 1764, was married to the late Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, by whom she had issue three sons and three daughters. Her Royal Highness was confined to her bed only two days. The Princess of Wales visited her on the day of her decease, and remained with her royal mother a considerable time; but left her without any idea of her approaching dissolution. Shortly before nine in the evening, however, she was seized with violent spasmodic attacks, and at half past nine she expired. Her physician was present, and afforded all the assistance of medical science. The places of public amusement were shut on the following evening; the appointed levee of the Regent was postponed; and, orders were issued for a general mourning for six weeks.

At Lympton, in the 31st year of her age, *Ann*, the wife of *Mr. Joseph Fox*, of Argyle-street, London. Mrs. Fox was the daughter of the late Mr. Gibbs, an eminent solicitor in London. At an early age she was deeply impressed with the great importance of divine truth, and for several years enjoyed the regard and affection of the late Rev. John Newton, of St. Mary Woolnoth, London; this distinguished privilege was not thrown away upon her—her mind was stored with many of his richest thoughts, and she imbibed no small portion of his enlarged Christian principles. During her illness, which was of considerable duration, the piety of her character exhibited itself in the most remarkable manner, she possessed so steady a reliance upon the unchangeable love of God, and the imputed righteousness of our blessed Redeemer, that her mind was never in the least over-

clouded by doubt or fear; she truly enjoyed that "peace which passeth all understanding;" for, whilst she suffered according to the will of God, she committed the keeping of her soul to him as unto a faithful Creator. Her removal from this state of trial and suffering, although an irreparable loss to her afflicted and mourning relatives, is to her everlasting gain. May this short account of such departed worth prove, to the sceptic, that the religion of Jesus Christ is the only religion calculated to support the mind under affliction, and elevate the soul above the fear of death.

[At Kew, *Robert Hunter*, esq. Mr. H. who was descended from an ancient family in Ayrshire, North Britain, quitted his native country at an early period of life, and, engaging in commerce, in the course of a few years became one of the most eminent London merchants. He was with Mr. Jonas Hanway, among the first framers and supporters of the Marine Society; an institution whose utility is now blended with the glory and prosperity of the country. Mr. Pitt, who was for many years in the habit of consulting him on commercial points, when the heavy calamities which befall the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada rendered it advisable for Parliament to advance a sum of money in exchequer bills, for the relief and support of the sufferers, begged Mr. Hunter to be one of the commissioners; an office which, from public spirit, he cheerfully accepted. During the fourteen years which this commission lasted, his attendance was constant; and such was the caution, perseverance, and skill with which these affairs were administered, and in which he took the lead, that, although upwards of 3,000,000l. sterling passed through the office, the accounts were wound up without the loss of a single shilling, either of principal or interest. When the London Docks were first projected, Mr. Hunter was solicited to become a director; and his indefatigable exertions and enlightened understanding, largely contributed to the completion and prosperity of that splendid undertaking. He was among the original projectors of the celebrated declaration of the merchants, bankers, and traders, in the year 1794, which was attended with such advantageous effects, and which, indeed, imparted vigour and stability to the state. The last important public concern in which he was engaged was, as one of the commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum, which now makes a provision for eight hundred orphans, the children of those intrepid heroes who have fallen in the defence of their country.

[*Edward Hasted*, esq. master of Lady Hungerford's Hospital, Corsham, Wilts, who died in the master's lodge there, Jan. 14, 1812, aged 80, was author of the History of the County of Kent, a book of great authority, and deserved reputation. It occupied Mr. Hasted's attention more than forty years. Notwithstanding

standing the labour bestowed upon this work, he was usefully and zealously employed, as an acting magistrate, and a deputy lieutenant for Kent. He was the only son of Edward Hasted, esq. barrister at law, of Hawley, in that county; and was honourably descended both by his father and mother. He has left four sons and two daughters. He suffered not a little from adverse fortune, some time in the latter part of his life, when he left Kent for London; where he experienced great attentions from several persons of high rank. The Earl of Radnor gave him the mastership of his hospital; and, after some time, a decree of the Lord Chancellor once more put him in possession of his Kentish estates; so that the evening of his days was spent in comfort and prosperity.]

DEATHS ABROAD.

In December last, at Zanovice, near Cracow, in Poland, to which place he had followed the Emperor of France, on his mission, *Joel Barlow, esq.* Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America to France. This worthy and enlightened man was a native of Reading, in Connecticut, where he was born in the year 1757. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and towards the close of the American war served in the army. He afterwards engaged in partnership with a printer and bookseller at Hartford, and conducted a Newspaper there for two years. In 1785 he was called to the bar, and practised with success. In 1787 he published his *Vision of Columbus*, a poem in nine books; soon afterwards he accepted the situation of agent to the Ohio Land Company, and came to England and France to sell their lands, and engage with settlers, and was in Paris at the epoch of the Revolution. In 1792 he published three political tracts, one of which, under the title of *Advice to the Privileged Orders*, acquired great celebrity. In the same year, he was one of the deputies from the London Constitutional Society, appointed to present an address to the National Convention, a step which gave great umbrage to the English government, though then at peace with France. He continued, in consequence, at Paris, and was much connected

with the leaders of the Gironde, or Moderate Republican party. In 1795 he was appointed by Washington, ambassador to the Barbary powers, with whom, in 1796, he negotiated treaties of peace. During the subsequent seven years, he resided in an elegant house at Paris, and kept an hospitable table in that city, which was much frequented by English and Americans, whose friendship he secured by his attentions and urbanity. In 1804 he again visited England, in his way to America, and passed several months in London, enjoying the friendship and society of many respectable families, who had partaken of his hospitalities at Paris. He then deplored the wreck of liberty in France, but equally deplored the folly of the interference, and inveterate hostilities of this country, as serving only to consolidate and extend the power of Napoleon. On his return to America, he devoted himself to the republication of his poem, which he now called *the Columbiad*, and extended to ten books. It is the legacy of the author to the cause of liberty and philosophy, and has been deservedly well received in Europe and America. His friend Fulton, the great mechanic, complimented him by causing twelve paintings to be made from its most picturesque passages, and to be engraved at his own expense, by the first artists; and these decorate the quarto edition, which is the most splendid book ever printed in America. We can speak from personal knowledge, when we state, that a better man in private life, and a more upright public character, never lived than *JOEL BARLOW*.

At Lamego, in Portugal, in the prime of life, the *Rev. Frederick Herray Browne*, chaplain to the forces. He had been quartered with the 5th division of the British army, at Lamego, during the winter, where there was a considerable number of sick, and, in the faithful and zealous discharge of his duty, in visiting the hospitals, he was seized with a typhus fever, on the 18th of January, which increased gradually until the 27th, and on that day terminated his existence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

- Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DR. Clanny, of Sunderland, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

New Subscriptions have been opened

at Alnwick, and some other towns in Northumberland, for the relief of the unemployed labouring poor, which have been highly beneficial.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, the *Rev.*

Rev. J. R. Hunton, of Londonderry, York, to Miss Milbourne, only daughter of the late W. H. M. esq. of Armthwaite Castle, Cumberland.

Mr. A. Weatherston, to Miss M. Berry, both of Berwick.

At Newcastle, Mr. Jacob Jobling, to Mrs. Ann Thompson.

At Durham, Mr. A. Bagley, to Miss Wood, of Kimblesworth.

At Alnwick, Mr. M. Paterson, to the daughter of Mr. Milne.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Armorer, of Morpeth, to Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Campbell, of Northumberland-street, Newcastle.—Mr. T. Clarke, of Bellingham, to the daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Rand, of Smallburn.

At Leith, Mr. Young, of South Shields, shipowner, to Miss Weatherley, of Wilkington-Quay.

Mr. Peter Cuddehough, to Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Davison, of Durham.

At Tweedmouth, John Gray, esq. of Middle Ord, to Miss Ann Coulter, of Tweedmouth.

Mr. C. Taylor, to Miss Mary Batterwick, both of Monkwearmouth.

Died. At South Shields, Mr. R. Thompson, aged 76.—The wife of Mr. Hogarth, shipowner, 37.

At Newcastle, Miss Mabel Richardson, of Westgate-street.—Mr. R. James, aged 31, eldest son of Mr. Wm. J. of Pilgrim-street.—Aged 68, Mr. G. Wight.

At North Shields, aged 22, Miss Margaret Fowler.

In Berwick, Mrs. Hogarth, relict of David H. esq. of Fireburn Mill.—The wife of Mr. Robert Hogg, aged 91.—Mr. Robert Carr, aged 88.—Miss Jane Halliday, 49.—In his 58th year, sincerely lamented, the Rev. John Blackhall, minister of the Associate congregation at Berwick.

At Sunderland, aged 62, Mr. Wm. Learmonth.—Mrs. Spinks, widow of Wm. shipowner.

At Middle Hendon, Ralph Robinson, esq. much respected.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Jackson, of the West Gate, 69.—Mr. George Harrison, common-councilman, of the Dyers' Company in Durham, and the only resident freeman of that company.

At Alnwick, the wife of Mr. John Lee, 71.—Ann, daughter of Lieut. Reed, of the Northumberland Militia.

Mr. Robert Longrigg, solicitor, Bramp-ton, aged 49.

Mrs. Jane Jolly, of Crawcrook, aged 83.

At Langton, John Wilson, esq.

At Wolsingham, Mrs. Margaret Carlyle, aged 92.

At Hexham, aged 88, Mr. Francis Armstrong, many years inspecting officer at the port of Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ann Moulter, late

of North Shields, widow, aged 56.—Mr. George Milton, of Sunderland, aged 72.

Mrs. Mowbray, of Tan Hill, near Durham, aged 82.

Aged 84, Mrs. Eleanor Ranson, of Bishopwearmouth.

Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Potts, of Woodhall, near Hexham, much respected.

Mr. Wm. Dobson, shipowner, of Bishopwearmouth, 28.

At Lambton, aged 79, Mrs. Fenwick, relict of Geo. F. esq.

At Shilbottle, near Alnwick, Mr. John Morrison, aged 77.

Francis Hart Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The County Gaol at Appleby is immediately to undergo a considerable enlargement and alteration, under the superintendence of Mr. Webster, architect, of Kendal.

Married. At Kendal, Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Irving, both of Strickland-kettle.—Mr. John Bray, of Kirkland, to Miss Carter, of Staveley.—Mr. Robert Jennings, of All-hallow-lane, to Miss Garnett, daughter of the late Mr. A. G. of Orton.—Mr. William Dennison, to Miss Anna Mitchell.—Mr. S. Holsworth, to Miss Wilson.

At Workington, M. J. Jollie, Editor of the Carlisle Journal, to Miss Isabella Peil, niece of the Rev. S. P. of the former place.

Mr. Robert Holden, of Guildaslurs, to Ann, eldest daughter of George Clapham, esq. of Edith Hall, in Craven.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Keswick, to Miss Hannah Milburn, of Penrith.

At Brough, Mr. Porter, Purser of His Majesty's ship Acorn, to Miss Highmoor, daughter of the late Rev. M. H. of Flitholme.

Mr. H. Holmes, jun. of Barton Hall, Goosnargh, to Miss Armstrong, of Myerscough.

Mr. Edward Pennington, of Millthorp, to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Kendal.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. Joseph Thompson, to Miss Sarah Shaw.

At Dacre, Mr. J. Armstrong, of Bankhouse, to Miss E. Pollock, of Dacre.

Mr. G. Slee, of Threll, to Miss J. Bewsher, of Broad Ing.

Mr. William Smithson, to Miss Ann Atkinson, both of Penrith.

At Carlisle, Mr. D. Blamy, to Miss H. Topping, daughter of Mr. H. T. of Bowness.—Mr. Thomas Dean, of Penrith, to Miss J. Mullender, daughter of Mr. M. of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Harkness, to Miss Ann, of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Rodford, to Miss A. Tyson.—Mr. J. Halton, to Miss Isabella Nelson.—Mr. J. Maxwell, slater, to Miss Mary Cape.—Mr. Wm. Stephen, to Miss D. Fisher, daughter of the late Mr. R. F.—Mr. John Little, of Scaleby, to Miss E. Hall, of Carlisle.

At

At Crosseannonby, Capt. J. Nelson, of the ship *Edward*, of Liverpool, to Miss Frances Peat, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. ship-builder, Maryport.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of Mr. R. W. aged 67.—Mr. T. Shepherd, late of Hutton, aged 80.

At Ambleside, Mrs. A. Coward, 97.—Mr. W. Hartley, 67.—Miss Jane Cumpston, 81.

Mr. John Pearson, of Great Salkeld, aged 89.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ireland, 79.

At Heversham, Mrs. Atkinson, widow of Mr. J. A. formerly of Heversham Hall, aged 80.—The wife of Thomas Mason, dry-salter, aged 57.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Henderson, wife of Mr. J. H.—Mrs. Ann Stout, 85.—Mr. John Irving, 76.—Thomas, son of Mr. John Jackson, 26.—Mrs. Jane Dickinson, 68.—Mrs. Mary Atkinson, 60.—Mrs. Ann Sowerby, 53.

At Hutton, Mrs. Lowthion, 73.

At Appleby, R. Robertson, esq. solicitor, much respected by a numerous acquaintance, 69.

At Ravenstonedale, aged 81, Mr. John Stubbs.—Mrs. S. Furness, 76.

At Penrith, Mr. C. Stuart, 48.—Mrs. Eliz. Jackson, wife of Mr. R. J. spirit-merchant, 44.—Mrs. Margaret Robertshaw, aged 52.—Mr. John Lawrence, at an advanced age.—Mr. J. Hetherington.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. William Sutton, son of the late Mr. W. S. of Scotby.

Mrs. Bowness, wife of Mr. B. printer, of Workington.

At Wigton, Mr. Thompson, 71.

Mr. L. Cotham, surgeon, late of Elliot-hall.

At Millthorp, Mrs. Sarah Howard, 84.

At Maryport, Mrs. Jane Richardson.—Miss Eliza Raven, 16.

In Whitehaven, Mr. Gunson, apothecary to the Dispensary.

At Gains, Mr. W. Walker, school-master, 24.

At Gleaston, Mr. William Ashburner, 74.

At Boulton-ground, Mr. John Woodburn, 66.

YORKSHIRE.

The Counter-Petition from Leeds, in favour of the Catholic Claims, contained 4000 signatures.

Amongst the artifices to procure signatures to the Petition against the Catholics, it was taken into a large school in Leeds, consisting of about 80 boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, every one of whom, except two, affixed their names to this precious instrument.

The town of Sheffield is in distressing circumstances from the want of employment for the labouring class belonging to different manufactories, who are now subsisting upon the scanty aid of parochial relief, which, in too many cases, is wrung

from others, who have scarcely sufficient for their own necessities.

As a proof of the necessity of some new regulations for the relief of debtors, it is mentioned, that, since the last Summer Assizes, no less than *nineteen* persons, immured for small sums in York Castle, have been liberated by a fund of only 34l. 1s. 6d. left in the hands of the jailer by the High Sheriff and Grand Jury.

Married.] At Almondbury, Abraham Wade, esq. of Ferrybridge, to Miss Armytage, daughter of J. G. A. esq. of Thick Collins, near Huddersfield.

At Heptonstall, John Sutcliffe, esq. of Lee, to Miss Crosley, eldest daughter of J. C. esq. of Eastwood.

At Halifax, Lieutenant Hill, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss G. Dougall, eldest daughter of Lieut. D. of the same regiment.

At Thornhill, Mr. J. Broadhurst, of Stockport, to Miss Sykes, of the former place.

Samuel Stanfield, esq. of Lodge, to Miss Bates, of Washer-lane, both near Halifax.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Oldman, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wood, attorney-at-law.—Mr. T. Thornton, to Miss Wilson.

Died.] In York, Mrs. Mary Prickett, eldest daughter of M. P. esq. late of Kilham—Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. R. L. of York, druggist.

At Acomb, aged 76, Mr. H. Sotheran, one of the common-councilmen for Bootham Ward, and late bookseller and stationer in York.

At Hull, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. T. H. merchant.—Aged 77, Mrs. Maud, relict of Mr. J. M. and sister to Mr. J. Godson.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. W. M. and daughter of Mr. R. Adamson, merchant, of Dundee.—Aged 73, Mr. John Gilder, ship-owner.—Aged 88, Mr. Wheatly.—Mrs. Mary Ann Dickinson, wife of Mr. S. D. solicitor.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Francis Abraham, draper and grocer.

At Craike-Hall, Margaret, the eldest daughter of the late C. Pickering, esq.

At Ampleforth Lodge, Mrs. Sootheran, aged 55, wife of Mr. G. S.

At Dunnington, in the 75th year of his age, much regretted by his parishioners and friends, the Rev. John Cantley, rector of Over Hemsley, near York.

Mrs. Hodge, mother of the late Rev. Mr. Gill, of Swellington.

Mr. Woodcock, of Pontefract, attorney-at-law, 76.

At Leeds, Mr. David Motley, wool-stapler.—At his daughter's house, in Albion-street, Mr. Wm. Thackwray, 87.

At Rotherham, the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D., Theological Tutor in the Dissenting College at that place. In this eminent character were united, in a very extraordinary

extraordinary degree, the elevated devotion of a Christian, and the profound erudition of a scholar. His talents were of the highest order, and improved by the most diligent cultivation. His ample stores of knowledge were consecrated to the sacred service of his God, and his labours directed to the promotion of the best interests of men. His important theological publications attest the singular depth of his penetration, the accuracy of his judgment, and the benevolence of his heart. His amiable manners will long endear his memory to his numerous friends, and his various excellencies contribute to furnish an excitement to those who enjoyed the inestimable advantages of his professional assiduity.

At Bessbrook, aged 113, Charles Avaran. This industrious veteran retained his faculties, and worked at his usual employment, till within a few weeks of his death.

John Stanfield, of Lothersdale, near Skipton, wool-stapler.

Mr. William Brown, of Farnley, aged 84, father of Mr. John B. of Leeds.

At Ripon, aged 87, Wm. Robinson, esq.—Ralph Hislop, esq. aged 76.—Aged 103, Wm. Finney, esq. who retained his faculties to the last.

LANCASHIRE.

An elderly woman has been committed to Lancaster Castle, on a charge of administering poison to her husband, at Eccles, about two months ago, of which he died.—The wretched woman is the mother of nine children.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Hancox, to Miss Booth, daughter of T. B. esq. of Toxteth Lodge.—Mr. Jones, to Mrs. Mullineux.—Mr. H. Gibson, to Miss A. Wodley, niece of Mr. Harper, of Lord-street.—Mr. P. W. Phythian, to Miss Roberts.—Mr. S. Baxter, of Neston, to Miss Tomlinson, of Wallaston-hall.—W. Garnett, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Margaret Carson.—Mr. R. Lucas, veterinary surgeon, of Wigan, to Miss May, daughter of the late Capt. M.—Mr. T. Forshaw, to Mrs. Hughes.—Mr. D. Lythgoe, to Eliz. daughter of the late Mr. T. Cranc.—Mr. John Braithwaite, to Miss Gilding.—Mr. C. Buck, to Miss C. Maddocks, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. J. P. Bentzen, merchant, to Miss Mary Eilam.

At the Isle of Man, Mr. Thomas Davis, printer, to Miss Margaret Corran, of the same place.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Brockbank, jun. ship-builder, to Miss Moore, only daughter of Thomas M. esq. all of that town.—Mr. Jeremiah Wane, of Lancaster, to Miss Fox, of Scotforth.

At Manchester, Mr. John Langhorne, manufacturer, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. William Deakin, of Salford.—Mr. H. Harper, to Miss Taylor, both of Manchester.

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Mr. William Gaskell, of Warrington, to Miss Rothwell, daughter of Mr. J. R. of Chowbent.

Died.] At Preston, to the deep regret of his family and friends, Thomas Law, M. D.—Mrs. Ellen Kelsall, aged 72, one of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Wm. Jenkinson, of Manchester, aged 94.—Mr. Henry Ward, 56.—Miss Blacow, aged 80.—Mr. J. Woods, 43.—The Rev. Philip Darell, one of the clergymen of the Catholic Chapel in that town, son of Henry D. esq. of Cale-hill, Kent, and brother of Mrs. Cholmley, of Brandsby, Yorkshire.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Gregory, relict of Mr. T. G. of Jordan-street.—Mr. William Lucas, apothecary and secretary to the Dispensary.—Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, of the New Quay.—At Bevington Bush, Mrs. Anne Wilson, aged 44, wife of Mr. R. W.—Mr. James Wolfe, eldest son of Mr. I. W. of Liverpool.—Aged 59, Mr. John Timperley, of Low Hill.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Wm. H. of Liverpool.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. James P. Nelson-street.

At the Isleman, aged 98, Mr. Thos. Hudson, who had been 47 years in the Customs there.

At Clitheroe, aged 67, universally respected, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D. rector of Cloughton, Incumbent of the parochial Churches of Clitheroe and Downham, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Clitheroe, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lancashire. As a minister of the gospel, his discourses were plain, instructive, and energetic. His upright, ingenuous, and unoffending conduct, together with an ancient simplicity of manners, endeared him to his parishioners; whilst his liberality and tolerance of sentiment gained him the esteem of those of different persuasions. The number of distinguished characters that have emanated from this gentleman's excellent seminary, will attest the talents and industry therein displayed; and at the same time the devotion and ardent attachment (an attachment only terminated by death) of the pupil to the preceptor, and of the preceptor to the pupil, reflect the highest honour upon both. His Archæological Dictionary will be a lasting monument of his erudition; as will also (amongst his friends) several unpublished poetical, and other sprightly productions, of no ordinary merit. Thus adorned with very eminent classical and literary attainments, as well as with the most brilliant wit, which in him possessed that very rare and most admirable quality, that, though it delighted every body, it hurt nobody, together with a benevolence of disposition, and the most engaging sociability of manners, his friendship was courted and cultivated by all the respectability of the country.

At Bolton, Miss Jane Jenkinson, aged

84. She has bequeathed nearly the whole of her property to one of her domestics for life, who has been a faithful servant in the family for 58 years.

Mr. John Eccles, of Lower-Darwen, son of Mr. T. E. of Blackburn, aged 44.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Taylor, school-master, formerly of Howgill.—Mr. Welch, high constable, aged 80.—Mr. J. Jackson, one of the Society of Friends. He was a great great grandfather, and has a son only six years of age, whose sister has a daughter who is a grandmother.—Mr. John Willock, merchant aged 35.—Mr. T. Edmondson, late of Dent, Yorkshire, aged 81: who has left six sons and seven daughters, thirty-six grand-sons, and seventeen grand-daughters, and fifteen great grand children; in the whole 81.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Dodleston, Mr. W. Higginson, of Breton-hall, to Miss Salladine, of Kinnerton.

At Over, Mr. Elcock, to Miss Molyneux, both of Duke-street, in Winsford.

At Lower Peover, W. Hollins, esq. of Knutsford, to Miss F. Higginson, of the former place.

At Nantwich, Mr. Harper, silversmith, to Miss Snelson, of the former place.

At Davenham, Mr. Thomas Firth, of Witten, merchant, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Highfield, of Leftwich.

At Astbury, Mr. Cheswass, of Burslem, in the Potteries, to Miss Allen, of Congleton.

Did. At Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Howarth, relict of Mr. Wm. H. wholesale grocer, 81.

At his house at Sale, in Chester, aged 84, Charles White, esq. F. R. S. late of Manchester. His active professional and scientific pursuits he continued to an uncommon late period of his life, with the greatest credit to himself, and usefulness to the world; and, when he retired to enjoy his well-earned *Ottium cum dignitate*, he was crowned with the highest professional reputation and literary honours. After such a life, his death is a public loss.

DERBYSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Derby, at a general meeting, have resolved to petition Parliament against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

Married. At Stanton-by-Dale, Mr. Richard Sutton, printer, of Nottingham, to Miss Salt, only daughter of the late Mr. S. of the former place.

At Aston-upon-Tenent, the Rev. William Alderson, rector of Aston, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Walker, of Eastwood.

Lieut. P. A. Pedaldi, a French prisoner of war at Ashborne, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robert Gelliffe, of that place.

At Bakewell, Mr. Isaac Wood, of Staddon, to Miss Hall, of Buxton.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Henry White, manufacturer, to Miss Craswick, daughter of Mr. William C. of that place.

Did. At Derby, Mrs. Le Hunt, relict of the Rev. John Le H. late rector of Radborne.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Harrison, relict of Mr. W. H. Aged 75, Mr. Foster, of Alkington, formerly of Thulston.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Yates. She kept a school for upwards of 60 years in Derby, and in more than one instance she gave the first rudiments of education to three generations of the same family.

At Taddington, Alice Buckley, in the 107th year of her age. This person was never afflicted with an hour's sickness in the course of her very long life. Her mother lived to the age of 108.

In Chesterfield, Mrs. Cartledge, mother of Mr. C. of Nottingham.

At Ashover, Mr. Kirk, aged 85.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The late Counter-Petition from Nottingham against Peace, is represented as containing the names of all the persons in that place who are now thriving by, or in hopes of participating in, the trade of War—and scarcely any others.—Such a document must be as much distinguished for "patriotism" as it is for disinterestedness.

We are sorry to find, from a letter in the *Nottingham Review*, that the funds of the Vaccine Establishment in that town are exhausted. The writer estimates 1100 births annually, from the population of 33,000, most of which may fall in future from the ravages of the small-pox.

Married. At Eastwood, Mr. John White, to Miss Eliz. Hinds.

At Newark, F. Brown, esq. of Welbourne, to Frances, eldest daughter of Benj. Handley, esq. of Sleaford.—Mr. F. Anderson, to Miss E. Neadham.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss Morris.

At Nottingham, Ralph Smith, esq. of the 7th Dragoon guards, to Miss Caunt, daughter of the late Alderman Caunt, of that town.—James Lewis, esq. of Myrle-Grove, Ireland, to Anna, only daughter of N. Buckley, esq. of Normanton-Hill.

Did. At Nottingham, Mr. Seals, of that place.—Mrs. Susannah Toplis, mother of the Rev. John T. master of the Free Grammar-School.—Aged 59, Mrs. Sulley, wife of Mr. S. of Parliament-street.—In his 70th year, John Henshaw.—Dorothy, widow of Mr. Richard Dale, aged 83.—Miss Ann Abbot, aged 22, daughter of Mr. A. of Parliament-street.

At Mansfield, Mr. A. Harker, eldest son of the late Mr. J. H.—Aged 32, Mr. Henry Birks.

Mrs. Widdowson, of Thrumpton.

At Southwell, Mrs. Stenton, relict of the late Richard S. esq. who served the office of

of High Sheriff for this county, a few years ago.—The wife of the Rev. W. Bristoe.—The Rev. M. Jackson, one of the vicars choral of the collegiate church there, and some time since master of the free grammar-school.

At Carburton, aged 102, Eliz. Wilcox. She retained all her faculties till her death.

At Southwell, William Clay, esq. and shortly after his lady. She was Jemima, daughter of ——— Petham, of the county of Essex. They were both far advanced in life. This gentleman's ancestors are to be traced as inhabitants of Southwell so far back as the reign of King Edward III. The subject of this memoir was bred to the profession of the Law, and in the early period of his life practised as an attorney in the place of his nativity. Being, however, possessed of a moderate paternal property, to which, by his marriage above-mentioned, he made no inconsiderable addition, and being of a temper and disposition that could ill brook the compliances necessary for extensive practice, he may be said either to have followed his profession as an amusement for his mind, than as a mean of enriching his family, and wholly declined it many years since. He had some sons; three of whom he dedicated to the service of his country, two to the army, and one to the navy. The eldest is a Major-general, and now in the command of His Majesty's forces in some of his foreign settlements, (we believe the island of Antigua.) The second son is a Colonel in the army; the third a beneficed clergyman in the county of Devon; and the fourth a Captain of a man-of-war. Of four daughters, the eldest married T. Scrope, esq. of Colbie, in Lincolnshire, the last of that very ancient family, whom she survived; and afterwards married Lieutenant-general Bertie; but died a few years since without issue by either husband. The other three daughters are still unmarried. The even tenor of a private gentleman's life affords little scope for the pen of a biographer; but his domestic duties, if well performed, are not less estimable because they do not arrive at the honor of being celebrated in the page of history. We are told "the post of honor is a private station;" as times go it is certainly the post of virtue, for, God knows, little is to be found in any other. Of the couple, whose names this little effusion of friendship is intended to commemorate, it is enough to say, that the punctuality, propriety, and tenderness, with which they performed the conjugal and parental duties of a long life, were best exemplified by the affectionate attentions of a numerous progeny, which are generally in proportion to the example set them. The performance of their social duties is fully appreciated by the regret which is exhibited in the scene of them, by all who

had the satisfaction to be numbered among their friends.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Three females, in the service of C. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, lately poisoned themselves by eating of a Dumb-cake, containing misletoe, and other magical ingredients, to procure them pleasant dreams; two of them were restored after greatly suffering, but the third expired.

Married.] At Grimsby, W. D. Field, esq. of Ulceby Grange, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. S. Brandstrom, esq. of that place.

At Blybro, Mr. Charles Bamford, to Miss Lidgett, daughter of Mr. Robt. L.

Mr. Smallbones, of Swineshead, to Mrs. Crapps, widow of Mr. C. many years minister of the Particular Baptist Society at Spalding.

Died.] Mrs. Gosli, of Stamford, aged 65.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson, school-mistress, of Lincoln.

At Spilsby, Mr. Thos. Ratton, of Toyn-ton All Saints, aged 68.

In his 34th year, the Rev. E. Smith, of Folkingham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, R. Milward, of Nottingham, to Lucy Hashold, of Loughborough.—Mr. Grey, to Miss Woodford.—Mr. Salisbury, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Martin, of Loughborough.

At Hinckley, Mr. R. Blockley, to Miss Veron.

Mr. Baker, of Lyddington, to Miss Mavriot, of Morcott.

At Belgrave, Mr. G. Warner, of Leicester Abbey, to Miss Ann Hebb, second daughter of Mr. H. of Long Clawson.

At Leicester, Mr. Gimson, to Miss Wallis.—At Leicester, John Calderott, esq. of Helbrook Grange, near Rugby, to Ann, second daughter of the late Richard Stephens, esq. of Leicester.

At Sheepshead, Mr. G. Morley, to Miss Freeman.

Died.] Miss Eliz. Moor, of Quorndon.

Anne, second daughter of the late Christopher Rolleston, esq. of Watnall.

At Ayleston, in his 80th year, John Brewin, gent. late of Leicester.

At Thurmaston Lodge, Mr. John Kennington, aged 50.

At Hoton, aged 50, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of H. P. gent.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wale, Baxtergate.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Booth.—Aged 32, Captain Pepper, of the 2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards: he was of a very respectable family in the county of Tipperary. His death was occasioned by a cold caught by leaving off a wig, when in a high state of perspiration from hunting, which terminated in a mortification of the bowels.

At Leicester, Mr. Davie, woolstapler.—Mr. Burkill.—Mr. Swann, of Belgrave-

gate.—Aged 41, Mrs. Carver, wife of Mr. C. of Leicester Forest.—Aged 18, John, youngest son of Mr. W. Norman, of Oadby.—The Rev. John Atchison, a man whose talents, attainments, and virtues, would have given him no mean distinction in the eye of the world, had not an unparalleled modesty and diffidence concealed them as much as possible from observation. But retired and unassuming worth should not quit this scene of discipline without receiving the tribute of applause, nor intellectual and moral excellence go unrecorded, because it shrunk with delicate sensibility from public notice, or because its possessor was unconscious of his treasure. In the present case, however, the writer, who has undertaken to give a brief account of a departed friend, will so far be guided by what were once *his* feelings, as rather to withhold from him the praise which is his due, than to embalm his memory with a studied encomium. He was born, in March 1743, at Everdon in Northamptonshire, and was for some time at school at Northampton, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, where he was remarked as a youth of a studious and reflecting turn of mind. From Northampton he went to Daventry, in order to go through a course of studies preparatory to the office of a Dissenting Minister. He continued there the usual term, under the care of Dr. Ashworth. Of his academical life, the writer of this memoir possesses no particulars; but the uniform respectability of his character furnishes the strongest presumption that he was among the most amiable and diligent of the students of his day, and that he then exhibited the fair promise not only of his future talents, but of the virtues by which he was afterwards distinguished. After the expiration of his academical course, he settled at Gorton, in Lancashire, where he resided twenty years, highly respected and beloved by the congregation in which he officiated. There he married Miss Taylor, daughter of ——— Taylor, esq. of Rochdale, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom survives him. It will naturally be supposed that the extraordinary diffidence which was spoken of above must have rendered it peculiarly unpleasant to Mr. Atchison to make that public exhibition of himself which was required by the duties of his office as a Christian minister; and hence it will not excite surprise to learn, that, at length, when he could not conquer this infirmity, he resigned the care of the congregation at Gorton; and for a time preached occasionally, when his benevolence led him to sacrifice his own feelings to the convenience of a friend. Upon giving up his occupation as a stated minister, he removed to Leicester, in order to

enjoy the society of some of his relations who resided in that town. Here he devoted himself to the pursuits of Literature, in which he took a wide and varied range. Few men perhaps read more, or with more minuteness of observation and solidity of judgment. At length the pleasing task of educating his two daughters occupied a considerable share of his time and attention. How well he was qualified for such a task, the success which followed his affectionate labours most unequivocally proved. He stored his beloved pupils with a rich variety of information, such as the enlightened spirit of the present day acknowledges to be the appropriate ornament of a female mind. But here an event must be stated, which the writer cannot record without a trembling hand:—nearly two years ago, his eldest daughter Lucy, who combined with every feminine virtue a manly strength of mind, and a habit of reflection not often found in either sex, fell a victim to a consumption in her one-and-twentieth year. It need not be said that he deeply felt this lamentable bereavement; but he bore it, (as those who knew him predicted that he would,) with the calm and dignified fortitude of a philosopher and a Christian.—His constitution, however, probably received a shock, from which it never recovered, and perhaps his grief might prey the more upon his frame, as it did not vent itself in impassioned expressions. In the course of last summer his sources of enjoyment were again materially diminished, by the death of his sister Mrs. Reid, of Leicester, to whom he was, with reason, most tenderly attached, and from whose society he had long derived a considerable share of his satisfactions. After this latter shock, the infirmities of age began to appear in him, and, at length, after an illness, from which he had seemed to be recovering, he expired suddenly in a fainting fit without a struggle, quitting the world as quietly as he had passed through it. His singular modesty, and habits equally retired, rendered it difficult to those who did not know him intimately, to lay hold of the prominent features of his character. His diffidence, indeed, was the quality which was most obvious; which none could fail to observe, and which all his acquaintance lamented as a loss to themselves. But the few who were familiar with him, knew him to have been a man of sound learning, of correct judgment, and of a highly-cultivated taste. They also regarded him as a man of sincere but rational piety, and whose conduct through life was in the highest degree exemplary and consistent. His compositions for the pulpit were esteemed singularly neat and judicious. His manner would not have suited a society which preferred *sound to sense*, or even

even the graces of elocution to a discourse replete with solid and useful matter. In religious sentiments, he was not inclined to either extreme, but his connection was with the most liberal Dissenters, none of whom surpassed him in liberality. Indeed, he was more solicitous about his *practice* than his *faith*, and endeavoured to be, what they who knew him best believe him to have been, a Christian in heart and life, and a philosopher in the subjugation of his desires and passions.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Another claimant is said to have started for the Barony of Stafford. He is Richard Stafford Cooke, esq. of Wisbech, and derives his descent through his ancestor Dorothy, the only daughter to Lord Henry Stafford, who was only son of Edward Duke of Buckingham, and who married her cousin, Sir William Stafford Bristow, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Perks, aged 22, to Mrs. Cartwright, aged 73.—Mr. Heape, druggist, to Miss Danks, both of that town.—Mr. John Jones, joiner, to Miss Sarah Mellor.

At Drayton Bassett, Mr. Thos. Hallam, of Kirk Hallam, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. Brentnall, of Locko Grange.

At Cheadle, Mr. Wm. Ford, of Hanley, to Miss Sarah Goodwin, of the former place.

At Lichfield, Thomas Young, esq. merchant, to Miss Mary Holmes, of Buckingham.

At Bucknall, Mr. J. Tideswell, of Oakamoor, to Miss Stirrup, of Lane End, in the Potteries; and Mr. John Lane, surgeon, of Tunstall, to Miss E. Tideswell, of Oakamoor.—Mr. T. Teswell, of Shalton, in the Potteries, to Miss Jane Emery, of Newcastle.

At Bonninghall, G. Taylor, esq. of Bonninghall-Park, to Miss Ward, of Lea-hall.

Mr. T. Davis Reddell, of West Bromwich, to Miss Wiggin, of the same place.

Died.] At Lichfield, aged 75, Charles Jolland, esq. formerly of Barton-under-Needwood.

Mr. John Rawlins, of Great Barr.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Beardmore.—In his 45th year, Mr. Wm. Chesswas.—In his 77th year, the Rev. G. Scurfield, M. A.—Near Newcastle, Mr. Vernon, engraver. On attempting to rise from his morning devotions, he fell backwards and expired almost instantly.

At his seat, Newfield, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, of gout in the stomach, Smith Child, esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron, aged 83. He entered the service in 1747 as disciple of the circumnavigator Lord Anson, and served at the sieges of Louisbourg and Pondicherry. He com-

manded the Europe at the repulse of, and attack upon, the French fleet off the Chesapeake in 1781, in both which actions that ship's conduct was such as caused the preferment of those officers, who were recommended to the commander-in-chief by her captain; but his eldest son perished, the following year, in the *Ville de Paris*, after sharing in the honour of her capture on the twelfth of April. In 1795, he took command of the *Commerce de Marseilles*, of 120 guns, and attained his flag in February, 1799. The Admiral was for great part of his life in commission of the peace for Staffordshire, a Deputy Lieutenant, &c. of that county, and was most eminently and extensively beloved and revered.

WARWICKSHIRE.

By a late decision of a jury, it appears to have been decided "that the New Union Mill Company at Birmingham, was, in its original Institution, and still is, beneficial to the Inhabitants at large of Birmingham and its neighbourhood, but is prejudicial to the Bakers and Millers of the said Town."

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Mason, of Rowley Regis, to Miss Sarah Brettell, of West Bromwich.—Mr. John Lee, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Grove, of Sycamore-house, Great Barr.—William Cook, of Smallbrook-street, to Miss Ann Tibbetts, of Moland-street.—Mr. W. Hodson, of Derby, to Miss Parker, only daughter of the late Mr. S. P.—Mr. John Smith, attorney, of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss Covey, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Linwood, of Newhall-street.—The Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Siston, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Birmingham.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. T. Adams, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. E. Buttwell.

At Tachbrook, the Rev. George Moore, rector of Sowton, to Catherine, second daughter of the late H. C. Wise, esq. of the Priory, in Warwick.

John Caldecott, esq. of Holbrook Grange, to Ann, second daughter of the late Richard Stephens, esq. of Leicester.

Died.] The Rev. James Fordyce, of Perry Hall, near Birmingham, and author of "Comitatus Anulorum."

At Birmingham, Major Hawkins, of the 17th foot.—Mr. Wm. Warden, of Bull-street.

Aged 65, Mrs. Esther Richards.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Pemberton, mother of Mr. T. P.—Mr. Lewty, sen. aged 72.—Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. John M. of Temple Row, and sister to the Rev. Andrew Lawrence, and to Thomas L. esq. R. A. of Greek-street, London.

At Coleshill, Miss Warneford, daughter of the late Rev. C. W. B. D. vicar of Shus-

toke

toke and Quinton, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Aged 72, Mrs. Cromwell, relict of the late John C. gent. of Bromsgrove.

Aged 69, the Rev. John Applestone, Priest of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Forebridge.

At Thormaston Lodge, Mr. John Kennington, aged 50.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Atcham, Mr. Llewellyn, surgeon, of Llanymynech, to Miss Sophia Davies, of Emstrey.

At Bonninghall, George Taylor, esq. of Bonninghall Park, to Miss Ward, of Lea-Hall.

At Ruyton, Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of the Lodge, to Miss Eliz. Wall, of Shotatton.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Paydoe, sister of the late Thos. P. esq. of Faintree.

Mrs. James, wife of Mr. J. surgeon, Ellesmere.

Aged 74, Mrs. Onians, relict of Mr. O. of Rowton.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Mr. R. R. maltster—In the prime of life, Miss Sarah Wynn, daughter of the late Mr. J. W.—G. Withers, esq.

John Parry, esq. of Hinton.—Mr. Dixon, of the Marsh.

At Halesowen, in his 85d year, Mr. T. Oldbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Petitions from the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and Brecknock, are preparing, praying for an Act of General Inclosure, as the surest means of procuring bread-corn, for the necessary subsistence of the people.

Married.] At Kingswinford, Mr. J. Thomings, of the Level Iron Works, near Dudley, to Miss Youngjohn, of Kidderminster.

Died.] At Bevant Lodge, Earl's Croome, Mrs. Foley, relict of Thomas Talbot F. esq.

At Worcester, Mr. Robert Lloyd, of Wichbold Mills.

At Dudley, Thomas Homer.—Esther Baker, 103.—Mr. George Rhodes.—Mr. George Dunton, 86.

In his 80th year, at his Prebendal House, the Rev. J. Torkington, LL. D. one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, and rector of Stukely.

At Hanley Castle, aged 77, Mr. Robert Ballard, surgeon and apothecary.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Joseph Collis, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Prosser, of the former place.

John Gwillim, jun. esq. of Hereford, to

Sarah, second daughter of N. Sirrell, esq. of Wisteston-Court.

Mr. Thomas Craddock, to Miss Barnes, only daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Bishop's Froom.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Hayton, relict of W. H. esq. formerly of Wisteston-Court.

At Ross, Mrs. Addis, wife of Mr. A. of Alton-Court.

At Newhouse, near Ross, aged 23, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. James Strickland, late of Worcester.

At Leominster, the Rev. John Jones, occasional Officiating Minister belonging to the Moravians; and on the next day, Mrs. J. his wife,

Mrs. Price, of Clodock.

At Wellington, Hereford, at the advanced age of 108, Mrs. Ursula Evans. She retained her perfect faculties till within a few days of her death.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Homfray, Adjutant of the East Monmouth Local Militia, to Miss Emma Tyler, of that town.

Died.] Philip Reece, gent. Comptroller of Customs at Newport, 80.

At Monmouth, Mr. Turner.—Mrs. Ann George, 86.

GLoucestershire.

A Dispensary is immediately to be established at Cheltenham, under very propitious auspices, for the benefit of the sick poor of that place and vicinity.

A public meeting of the principal tradesmen of Tewkesbury, was held at the Swan Inn, in that borough, on Friday, the 19th March, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature to check the increasing evil occasioned to the regular trader by travelling auctioneers and itinerant hawkers; at which meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, and a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury.

Married.] At Newent, Mr. Edmund Boughton, of Gloucester, to Miss Robinson, of the former place.

C. Tidmarsh, esq. to Hannah, eldest daughter of Thos. Arkell, esq. of Dixton-House, in this county.

The Rev. Francis Pelley, rector of Siston, to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Birmingham.

The Rev. Jas. H. Dunsford, vicar of Frampton-upon-Severn, to Miss Crowdy, eldest daughter of Jas. C. esq. of Highworth.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. R. Higgs, to Harriet, daughter of T. Michell, esq. of that place.

J. Hateley, jun. esq. of Wednesbury, to Miss Eleanor Rock, of the same place.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 79, Mrs. Purnell, relict of Capt. P. of North Nibley.—

lev.—In his 32d year, the Rev. Edward Seagrave, rector of Westcot Barton.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Master of the Works at the new bridge building over the Severn.—In his 85th year, Thomas Wanklyn, esq. of Monmouth.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mountain.

At Beckford, B. Tidmarsh, esq.

At Rodborough, Mrs. Griffith, wife of Capt. G.

At Chipping Sodbury, Thomas Michell, esq. formerly of Corsham.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Skeavington, an old and much respected inhabitant of that borough.

At Mitton, Mrs. Bird, sister of W. Phelps, esq. of Puckrup.

Aged 62, Mr. Wm. Goodwin, of Haydon's Elm.

At Coltham House, aged 72, Mr. W. Trueman, many years a respectable inhabitant of Cheltenham.

Robt. Wathen, esq. of Kingstanley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, John Caldecott, esq. of Holbrook Grange, to Ann, second daughter of the late Richard Stephens, esq. of Oxford.

Charles Wills, esq. of Bedford-row, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Mayers, of Cheltenham.

At Banbury, the Rev. Mr. Wardle, dissenting minister, to Miss Hannah Taylor, daughter of Mr. R. T. of the same place.

At Cowley, Mr. Lee, to Miss Hedges, both of that place.

Mr. W. W. Munday, of Rotherfield Gray, to Miss Maria Main, of the same place.

At Witney, Mr. H. Harding, to Miss Marriott, both of that place.

Died.] At Oxford, C. H. Johnson, esq. M.A. of Brasen-nose college, aged 26.

—Mrs. Mary Crouchier, aged 88.—Mr. Thomas Whiting, 33.—Captain Howel Jones Price, of the Breconshire militia.—

S. Joseph, son of Mr. Collingwood, of Broad-street.—Mr. Carpenter, many years

manciple of Lincoln college, 57.—Mr. J. Bardgett, upwards of forty-six years master of the University Grey-coat school.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. S. apothecary, St. Clement's, 33.

Mrs. Kinch, wife of Mr. N. K. of Church Enstone.

Jane, daughter of Mr. R. Williams, of Wolvercot, 16.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] W. P. Chaplin, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Bowling, late of Henley-upon Thames.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Treadwell, of Water-Stratford, 73.

Mr. T. Hawkes, of Buckingham.

At his house in Horton, John Tupp, esq. aged 69.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

It affords us pleasure to record that the Protestant Dissenters' Book Society at Hitchin consists at present of twenty members, and annually expends in the purchase of books about 35*l*. The present treasurer is Mr. Browne, and the secretary Mr. Hemming. It was established in 1809.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Shefford, aged 20, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Robert Bloomfield, author of 'The Farmer's Boy,' and other distinguished Poems.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Whitton, of Wellingborough, to Miss Sarah Robinson, second daughter of Mr. J. R. of Whitby-hall.

Died.] W. Harris, esq. of Wootton-hill, near Northampton.

Miss Willes, youngest daughter of J. W. esq. of Astrop.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The gentleman accused of having set fire to Sidney College has been tried and acquitted.

Bell's scholarships at Cambridge, which hitherto have been limited to the sons and orphans of such clergymen only as were unable to bear their own expense, is now thrown open to the sons and orphans of all clergymen, without limitation.

Married.] John Mayor, esq. of Cains College, to the daughter of the late Rev. T. Mantell, rector of Frensham.

R. Creser, esq. of the 15th foot, to Miss F. Walker, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. W. of Wisbech.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Cracknell, of Bot-tisham, 70.

Mr. John Brown, one of the Common Councilmen of the Corporation of Cambridge, 59.—Mr. J. Gilson.—Mrs. Price, relict of Mr. P. formerly an eminent apothecary of Cambridge.

Mrs. M. Edwards, wife of Mr. W. E. of Wisbech, 76.

Capt. John Draper, of the Navy, agent for prisoners of war at Norman Cross.

NORFOLK.

The old steeple in Gorleston, about one hundred feet high, which has been a mark for ships passing through Yarmouth Roads, for time immemorial, was blown down in one of the late tremendous gales.

Married.] At Norwich, John Grand, esq. to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Thomas Watson, esq.

Edward M. Seppings, esq. of Friars Thorns House, near Swaffham, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late T. M. Den-nes, esq. of Kettlestone.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 46, Mrs. Sarah Green, wife of Mr. G. G. merchant.—Mr. Johnson, late of Weybourn.—The wife of Mr. Edwards, merchant.

In his 105th year, Mr. Ling, of Wood-bastwick.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK.

A woman named Arnold, has been committed to Ipswich gaol for drowning her son, four years old, in a pond at Spexhall. She stripped the child, and after three attempts to throw him in the pond, he struggled to the opposite side, where she again attacked him, and completed her purpose.

A plan has been started at Bury, for the erection of public warm and cold baths, for the benefit of the numerous rheumatic and gouty persons, who are supposed to owe their afflictions to the frequent bleak north-westerly winds, to which the town is exposed.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. J. Sargent, to Miss Ann Walliker.

Mr. R. Dixon, of Wickham Mills, to the second daughter of Mr. C. Porter, of Broomfield.

Died.] Aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Parmenter, of Langenhoe Lodge.

Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. S. K. of Whelpstead, 83.

ESSEX.

The collectors of the property and assessed taxes, in Essex, were lately prosecuted for several penalties of 100*l.* incurred by their having collected small sums of different inhabitants, beyond the amount of their taxes. The Jury found a verdict of 500*l.*, besides the amount of the sums fraudulently collected. A verdict of 50*l.* was likewise obtained against a Mrs. Mordaunt, for refusing to allow her tenant the landlord's property-tax out of his rent. These verdicts are of public interest.

Married.] The Rev. Vincent Edwards, vicar of Broomfield, to Jane, second daughter of Rt. Tindal, esq. of Chelmsford.

Captain Hay, Aide-de Camp to Major-General Robertson, to Louisa Margaret, only daughter of John Thompson, esq. Deputy Commissary General of the Eastern District.

Mr. James Barker, surgeon, to Alicia, second daughter of Edward Sage, esq. of Colchester.

Mr. H. W. Bailey, of Thetford, surgeon, to Maria, youngest daughter of R. Hardy, esq. of Jaques Hall, near Bradfield.

Died.] At Walthamstow, J. Furber, esq. of Prince's-court, Westminster, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late J. Dalley, esq. Surveyor General of his Majesty's Customs.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Penny, to Miss W. Worthy, daughter of Mr. W.—John Wood, aged 71, to Miss F. Friend, aged 19, both of Ashford: the bridegroom's grandmother is now living at Kingsnorth.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Penn, wife of Mr. John P.—The widow of the late Mr. W. Stodden, solicitor, of Canterbury.—Margaret Eleanor, eldest daughter of John Toke, esq.

SURREY.

A case of considerable importance to the agricultural interests of the country was decided at the late Surrey sessions, being an appeal by Frederick Gulston, esq. against the nomination of overseers of West Clandon by the Earl of Onslow, whose seat is in that parish, upon the ground that the valet de chambre of the noble earl's grandson, who resides with his grandfather, and another person, a publican, were improper and unfit persons for such office, there being at the same time resident within the parish many respectable and substantial householders willing to serve. The court, after a hearing of five hours, declared such persons not ineligible for such offices, if rated for the relief of the poor, and therefore confirmed the appointment.

Died.] At Croydon, Frances, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Grose.—Mrs. Paulina Smith, aged 77.

At Epsom, Mrs. Sawyer, widow of A. S. esq. of Heywood Lodge, Berks, 79.

At Walton on Thames, Mrs. Skrine, widow of H. S. esq. of Warley.

At Richmond, J. Marisal, esq. formerly of Palgrave, Suffolk.

At Westhumble, Mr. J. Smallwood, 73.

SUSSEX.

The Earl of Egremont has, much to his honour, recommended the establishment of a County Hospital in Lewes, and offered to follow up his recommendation with a subscription of one thousand pounds, and more if it shall be necessary. A county meeting is shortly to be called on the subject.

Married.] At Brightelmstone, T. Webmer, esq. of Poundisford Park, Somersetshire, to Charlotte Margaret, third daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, esq. of Exton-hall, Rutland.

Died.] At Lewes, Joseph Molineux, esq. banker.

HAMPSHIRE.

The long depending question, as to the woods in the parish of Botley being exempt from tithes, has been finally determined, the Barons of the Exchequer having decided that *tithes were not payable*, and dismissed the rector's bill, claiming such tithes. The rector has enjoyed two acres of wood as a compensation for tithes, and this had been always acquiesced in, until the present rector set up his claim.

Died.] At Gosport, Miss Langhorne, daughter of the late Capt. T. L. R.N. and niece of Rear-Admiral L. commanding at Malta.

At Southampton, Mrs. Catherine Ravenshaw, 59.

Thomas Nichols, esq. solicitor, of Southampton.

WILTSHIRE.

The late meeting in favour of the Catholic claims is thus pointedly noticed by the intelligent editor of the *Oxford Herald*:—

“W”

* We particularly call the attention of our readers to the account of the Wiltshire meeting. They will see that the opinions of one of the most populous and respectable counties in Great Britain, are decidedly in favour of extending those privileges to their Catholic countrymen, which their merits, their sufferings, and their loyalty, seem most highly to demand. The open and constitutional manner in which this late meeting was held, forms a strong contrast to the secret cabals that have been carried on in various parts of the country, where signatures have either been purchased or entrapped by the basest and most dishonourable means. We have only to compare the Wiltshire meeting with that of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury—the former carried by seven-eighths of a most numerous and respectable assembly—the latter by three persons out of five! Three men petition against the whole body of their Catholic fellow subjects!!

Married.] At Ramsbury, the Rev. E. G. Meyrick, M.A. vicar of Ramsbury and Fisherton, to Myra, only daughter of the late J. Howard, esq. of Chelsea.

At Purton, Tredwell Strange, esq. of Yarnon, to Miss Packer, of Rudgeway.

At Salisbury, Capt. R. T. Hancock, of the R.N. to Miss Kinneer, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral K.

At Collingbourne Ducis, George Elgar Sloper, of Ashleton, near Devizes, to Mary Anne, third daughter of William Bletch, esq. of West Chalderton.

Died.] At Clack, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lucy Heath, widow of M. H. esq.

At Salisbury, Mr. Luxford, one of the firm of Brodie and Co. bankers, and proprietors of the Salisbury Journal.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Clewer, G. Gaskoin, esq. of Vauxhall, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late W. W. Want, esq. of Clewer.

Mr. G. Mantell, surgeon, of Farringdon, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Iles, of Studley Grange.

Died.] Mr. John Lapworth, an opulent farmer, of Little Farringdon, 73.

At Boddicott, the Rev. Dr. Nichol, chancellor of Wells, rector of Drayton, and late chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

At Windsor, aged 64, Dr. J. Mingay, who had practised many years in Windsor as an eminent surgeon and apothecary, and afterwards as a physician.

At Sandhurst, near Bagshot, on the 17th of February, Anne Charlotte, wife of Ninian Bruce, esq. surgeon to the forces, and to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. She was a pattern of conjugal affection, benevolence, social duty, and every virtue which could endear her to her disconsolate husband, and to the circle of her friends.

At Hungerford, at the advanced age of

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97, Mrs. M. Whitelocke, only relict of the ancient and respectable family of that name, who for near seven hundred years were in possession of the Chilton Lodge estate in that neighbourhood. The family have, for the last sixty years, resided in Hungerford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Free Register Office has been opened at Bristol, for such families as are subscribers to the society for the Reward and Encouragement of virtuous, faithful, and industrious Female Servants and Assistants; and for all Servants who have lived Six Months in their places, and can have good Characters; and is united to a society for the Reward and Encouragement of virtuous, faithful, and industrious Female Servants.

Seven acres of land on the banks of the Tone, near Taunton, belonging to the trustees of the poor, which, for the last forty-two years, have produced a yearly nett rent of only 14*l.* were lately let by public auction for the sum of 155*l.* per annum, clear of all taxes.

The perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Webb and his servant at Roddenbury, near Frome, have been apprehended near the spot where the horrid deed was committed. They are two young labourers, named Ruddock and Carpenter, neither of whom has yet attained the age of twenty, and were natives of the neighbourhood. Immediately on their apprehension the latter turned king's evidence.

The Society of Friends in Bristol have sent a donation of five hundred guineas to the committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society in that city.

A most extraordinary instance of fecundity was lately witnessed at North Petherton, on a farm belonging to Mr. Gardiner. A ewe produced six lambs; four of which are now living, and, with the dam, are all in good condition, and likely to live.

A fund for the distribution of coals and blankets has been raised at Bath, to the great relief of the poor.

Ann Moore, the fasting woman, of Tutbury, is stated by Dr. Henderson, of Golden Square, to be an infamous impostor. She last year placed 400*l.* in the stocks, from the exhibition of her person.

Married.] Mr. Read, an opulent farmer of Hinton St. George, to Miss A. French, of Merriot.

J. Wightman, esq. of Saltford, to Miss E. Gregin, of Windsor.

At Wells, Mr. M. Boyce, to Miss Lush, of the same place.

At Bath, W. Lewes, esq. of Llysnewidd, to Miss Lewis, only daughter of W. L. esq. of Lanairon.

Died.] At Bath, Francis d'Arcy, esq. next heir to the title of Earl of Holderness,

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whose predecessor and his brothers accompanied William the Conqueror to England.—Wm. Hodges, esq. of Bolney-court, in the county of Oxford, some time since lieutenant-colonel of the Oxford militia.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Darrah, of the 21st regiment of foot.—George Butler, esq. of Ballyragget Lodge, Kilkenny.—Mrs. Webster, relict of J. W. LL.B. Archdeacon of Gloucester, and niece to the late Bishop Warburton.—Major-Gen. Agneau.

At Batheaston-Villa, Smart Aldred, esq. of Jamaica, 48.

Mrs. W. A. Colston, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. rector of West Lydford.

At Clifton, Richard Langston, M.D. A.M. member of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society, and formerly a physician to the Lying-in Hospital, London, 61.—Mrs. Chion, wife of Edward C. esq. of Bath.

At Holt, in his 90th year, William Breton, esq. who formerly held for some years the respectable situation of Master of the Ceremonies at the Lower-Rooms, Bath.

At Taunton, aged 88, Mrs. Corfield, wife of W. C. esq. and sister to the late General Roberts, many years M.P. for that town.

Mrs. Joggett, stationer, of Fore-street, Taunton.

Mrs. Roberts, relict of R. R. esq. formerly deputy town-clerk of Bath.

Aged 86, the Rev. Wm. Jenkin, LL.B. vicar of Frampton-upon-Severn, and perpetual curate of Whitminster.

Aged 85, James Tooker, esq. of Chilcompton. He was an officer in the Somerset regiment, when Militia forces were first established, and, as a magistrate, he rendered himself highly respected through the whole course of a long life.

At Bristol, Thomas Pepyatt, formerly captain in the 5th regiment of foot.

At Felton, Mrs. Haydon, 80.

DORSETSHIRE.

Mr. Biggs, of Monkton-Coombe, lately shot between the Dundas aqueduct and Claverton, in the river Avon, a dog-otter: he measured four feet in length, and weighed eighty-five pounds. His tail was eighteen inches long, and its thickest part was three inches in circumference.

A fine bed of oysters has lately been discovered off the Isle of Portland: they now sell at Weymouth at from 6d. to 9d. per hundred, whilst Colchester oysters are sold at nearly as many shillings per hundred!

Married.] At Cerne, Mr. Highmore, surgeon, of Sherborne, to Miss Andrews, of the same place.

At Charlton Musgrove, J. Coombes, gent. of Henstridge Bowden, to Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. J. Moger.

At Corfe Mullen, Mr. Wm. Blaney, of Woodhouse Cottage, near Poole, to Miss Lucy Pindar, eldest daughter of Mr. T. P. of Hamworthy.

Died.] At Hallatrow, aged 84, Mr. Ro-

bert Purnell, the venerable and highly esteemed uncle of J. P. esq. of Woodborough-house, near Bath.

At Lyme, Eliza, third daughter of Henry Brooke, esq. formerly of Salisbury.

Mr. John Noulson, of Shapwick, near Blandford.

Mr. W. Cruttwell, of Babcary. Passing from Sturminster to Newton, owing to a rail of the bridge being gone, he fell into the river Stour and was drowned.

At Broad Mayne, in an advanced age, William Samways, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

R. Yates, esq. a captain in the 5th regiment of the line, lately fell a lamentable victim to suicide, at the Royal Horse Barracks. This officer was in the meridian of life, and returned from the Peninsula about six weeks since, where he had been upwards of three years, braving every danger.

Mr. Knvett, a young midshipman of the Bulwark, lying at Plymouth, was lately drowned by the crew from the ship's boat: it appears they forced him overboard, and held him by the legs in a perpendicular direction till he was suffocated. Three of the crew are now in custody. One of them has been admitted king's evidence.

Married.] At Norton Bavant, Mr. Flower, to Miss Knight, both of that place.

T. Gunning, esq. of Woodbridge, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Failer.

S. F. Milford, esq. of Exeter, to Juliana, daughter and co-heiress of the late W. Ainge, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law.

At Sidmouth, John Sheil, jun. esq. of Castle Dawson, Ireland, to Mrs. Collins, widow of J. C. of Hatch Court, esq.

At Chilton, Mr. J. Binning, bookseller, Bridgwater, to Miss Elizabeth Carver, of the same place.

Mr. James Terrell, of Exeter, solicitor, to Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. J. Bidwill, of St. Thomas, merchant.

At Warminster, Lieut.-Col. G. Martin, of the Company's service, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thring, late of Sutton-Veney, Wilts.

At Exeter, Matilda H. Woolmer, third daughter of Mr. J. W. to Mr. Peter Nettleton, jun. editor of the Cornwall Gazette.

Samuel Haydon, esq. purser of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Roberts, esq. of Crediton.

Died.] J. Dickenson, esq. banker, of Tiverton.

The Rev. H. Carlington, rector of the Holy Trinity, Exeter, and vicar of Sidbury and of Ide.

At the Artillery barracks, Exeter, Lieut.-Col. W. Spicer, of the Artillery.

Mrs. Hobbs, of Spaxton Court Farm, near Bridgwater, 76.

Rev. J. Bryett, vicar of Salcombe Regis,

Regis, Devon, and rector of Chilfrome, Dorset.

Mrs. Avent, widow of Tristram A. esq. of Bickford Town-house, near Plymouth, and daughter of A. Napier, of Tittinhuill, esq. aged 80.

Mrs. Coffin, widow of R. C. esq. of Portledge, Devon, and of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

At Millbrook, near Plymouth, Amos Prince, 103.

CORNWALL.

The great inconvenience and danger to which vessels are frequently exposed in Mount's Bay, during the continuance of gales from the south and south-east, have made an addition to the pier at Penzance, and the removal of the rocks which obstruct the entrance into it, objects of importance to merchants and mariners; and these desirable improvements proceed so rapidly as to give reason to expect their completion by the end of the ensuing summer. The addition to the pier is one hundred and fifty feet in length, and is formed of blocks of Cornish granite, (moor stone) which weigh from two to three tons each. The outer wall wants but one row of stone to complete its height, and the inner wall is in great forwardness.

Died. At Lannceston, Miss Catherine Green, 46.

At Helston, Lieutenant William Trewren, of the Navy, aged 23 years, son of T. T. of Taunton, esq.

At St. Austell, Mrs. Eliz. Pomery, aged 61, wife of Mr. W. P. sen. of that place.

At Truro, Mr. Dorrington, sen.—At his son's house, Mr. John Clemence, late of Cornelly, 71.

WALES.

A painting of the highest consideration in the art has lately been rescued from obscurity by a gentleman in the Principality, pure and perfect as it came from the easel of the master. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of the Bolognese School.

The North Wales Humane Society is approaching to be one of the noblest institutions in the Principality. The apparatus for the recovery of the drowned, &c. &c. are becoming extensively stationed.

Married. Richard Puleston, esq. only son of R. P. esq. of Emral, Flintshire, to Annette, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. England.

At Llanguns, J. Edwards, esq. of Dolcryn, to Anne, youngest daughter of E. Edwards, esq. of Corriglwdion.

John Davies, esq. of Bala, to Miss Jones, daughter of J. J. esq. of Tm Ddol.

The Rev. Richard Morgan, of Llanfawr, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. of Ystradmeirig.

Died. Mr. T. Williams, surgeon, of Swansea.—The Rev. W. Harper, late of Prittlewell.

At Butter Hall, Landover, Mr. John

Jones, son of D. J. esq. banker, of that place.

Suddenly, aged 65, Mr. John Wakelin, sheriff for the town and county of Haverfordwest.

Aged 74, the Rev. J. Collins, rector of Oxwich, &c. Glamorganshire, and Rural Dean of the Seignior of Gower.

In the parish of Celynnin, near Dolgelly, in her 85th year, Mary Thomas, who had been bedridden during the long period of 65 years. A circumstance so extraordinary made her an object of curiosity to all persons travelling through that country, many of whom came a great distance to be witnesses of her situation; among whom was Mr. Pennant, who has given a brief account of her in his *Tour through Wales*. To the contributions of strangers she was in a great measure indebted for her support. During the last ten years of her life she took no other nourishment than a few spoonfuls of a weak liquid, and that but seldom. How life could be preserved so long is a subject worthy the attention of the medical proficient: for at the time of her dissolution her body was completely exhausted, though her intellectual faculties continued unimpaired till the last hour.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Fox's birth-day was celebrated at Edinburgh by a grand dinner, at which the Marquis of Douglas presided. It was also celebrated at Glasgow.

At the mill of Elrick, near Edinburgh, the miller of the name of Walker, his wife, and a child, were all found dead in their sleeping apartment. The preceding evening, in a small bed-room in which they slept, a quantity of wet shavings of oats had been put on the fire, for the purpose of preserving it during the night; and, the smoke spreading through the room, it is supposed proved fatal to this family.

Nothing shews the importance of vaccination more conspicuously than the Glasgow bills of mortality. In that populous city only 49 died of the small pox in 1811, and in 1812 only 24. Before vaccination was introduced several hundreds annually died of the small-pox.

Married. At Edinburgh, Dr. W. Meiklenam, to Agnes, daughter of G. Cunningham, esq. surveyor-general of the customs for Scotland.

Died. At the Manse of Cults, in Fife, the Rev. David Wilkie, minister of that parish, in the 74th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry. This gentleman was father to David Wilkie, esq. the celebrated painter.

IRELAND.

From the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of education in Ireland, it appears, that in 17 dioceses, out of the 22 that are in Ireland, there are 3,737 schoolmasters, who educate 162,367 pupils. Of the masters, 1,271 are Protestants,

tants, 2,465 Catholics; of their pupils, the Protestants are 45,590, and the Catholics 116,977. These 17 dioceses comprise about five-sixths of the superficial extent of Ireland, but it is doubted whether they contain more than four-fifths of its actual popu-

lation. It is concluded that if similar returns from the whole of Ireland had been made, the number of pupils would appear to be upwards of 200,000, and of the masters to be above 4,600.

REPORT OF DISEASES

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of February, to the 25th of March, 1813.

P ERIPNEUMONIA	2	Pyrosis	4
Bronchitis Chronica	16	Gastrodynia ..	5
— Asthenica	3	Toenia	1
Catarrhus	7	Hæmatemesis	1
Febris	2	Hepatitis Chronica	1
Cynanche	2	Cholera	1
Erysipelas	1	Diarrhœa	3
Phthisis	3	Leucorrhœa	2
Asthénia	4	Menorrhœa	3
Serofula	2	Ascites	1
Rheumatismus	7	Abdomen Tumidum	1
Cephalalgia	3	Psoriasis	1
Paralysis	2	Morbi Infantiles	8
Dyspepsia	2		

Of the numerous pulmonic affections which, at this season of the year, claim the practitioner's attention, few are more distressing than that asthenic form of bronchitis, which is the result of early and habitual intemperance. The sufferer is not supposed to be consumptive, because he has passed the age when that disease usually occurs; his habits are fixed, and the complaint has far advanced before the debility, aches, cough, and expectoration, with feverish sleepless nights, retain him reluctantly at home. The power of the stomach is considerably impaired; in many cases, a continual sickness, constituting one of the most urgent symptoms. The disease also differs from true consumption, in the great despondency which oppresses most of the individuals whom it attacks; whilst, in the latter complaint, on the contrary, they are buoyed up with hope; and, to use the language of Cabanis, "*marchent à la mort sans la craindre, souvent sans la prévoir: ils expirent en faisant de longs projets de vie, et se berçant des plus douces illusions.*"

This remarkable difference, perhaps, may be accounted for, by the very opposite condition of the patients; for in the advanced stage, at least, the two diseases nearly approximate in character. A text quoted by Lord Bacon, from one of the Fathers, states, "that there is but this difference between the death of old men and young men; that old men go to death, and death comes to young men." Now, after a series of continual dissipation, a man is old in constitution, if not in years; the functions of life are feebly performed, because the nervous energy which should invigorate them, is exhausted, and the brain cannot supply the constant demand in sufficient abundance. This deficiency is lamentably felt by the patient, who, in bronchitis asthenica, is troubled with weariness and anxiety, who rises from his short slumbers unrefreshed, and cannot allay the thirst which torments him; the lungs, which have long been obstructed, receive a less portion of air at each inspiration; and, like the old man, he may justly be said to go to death. But the victims of pulmonary consumption, are often in the morning of life, and joyful anticipation, gifted with superior faculties, and adorned with the accomplishments which shed lustre on human nature. The slight fever in the commencement of the disorder, seems to increase their natural vivacity; the hectic bloom creates no alarm, for the experienced eye can alone penetrate the fallacious appearance, and death comes, to many, an unexpected visitor, often verifying the words of the poet who sung,

"How lovely smile those lips, though void of breath,
How fair those features in the shade of death!"

Craven-street, March 27, 1813.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

IN the tempering of articles of steel, it has been long observed, that they experience a regular successive change of colour, according to the increase of the heat to which they are exposed. Between 430° and 450°, they assume a pale yellowish tinge; at 460° the colour is a straw-yellow, and the metal has then the usual temper of pen-knives, ra-

zors, and other finely-edged tools. The colour gradually deepens as the heat is increased, and at 510° becomes a bright brownish yellow. By a further augmentation of the heat, the surface is successively brown, red, and purple; to 580°, when it becomes of a uniformly deep blue, like that of watch-springs. This colour is gradually weakened to a water colour, which is the last tint distinguishable before the metal becomes red hot. It was supposed, that these extraordinary changes had never yet been satisfactorily accounted for; but there is now, however, reason to believe, from the experiments lately instituted by Sir Humphry Davy, and performed by him, in company with Mr. Stoddart, who made some curious experiments on the same subject, many years ago, that they are owing to the combination of oxygen with the surface of the metal. This explanation was offered to us some time back, but has been hitherto supposed erroneous, on account of the appearance of the colours, while the articles are immersed in oil, the medium in which they usually are tempered, and which is well-known readily to decompose the oxydes of iron, in all other circumstances. Sir Humphry himself was also doubtful of the accuracy of this explanation, upon the ground of an experiment, performed by him some time ago; from which it appeared, that the usual changes took place when the metal was tempered under mercury; and, in his *Elements of Chemical Philosophy*, he expressly states, that therefore they cannot depend on oxydation, and that it is probable that they are owing to some change in the arrangement of the exterior layer of the particles of metal. But, with very becoming candour, he is now inclined to forego this opinion, for on repeating the experiment with greater caution in hydrogen and azote, and by making use of mercury and olive oil, previously deprived of moisture, or of air, the same effect did not occur.

The extraordinary property possessed by charcoal, of preventing the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, and of removing the factor usually attendant on this process, when it has once commenced, together with its singular effect in clarifying turbid liquids, have been long extensively employed with advantage. In addition to these valuable properties, M. Figuier has discovered, that it possesses considerable powers in removing vegetable colours, such as those of wine, of vinegar, and other liquids; but that, in order to deprive these substances of all their colour, or, in other words, completely to bleach them, it is necessary to make use of an animal charcoal, such as ivory-black, or bone black recently prepared; and he has given us some interesting proofs of the greatly superior efficacy of animal charcoal, to that from the vegetable kingdom.

From the ingenious and elaborate experiments of two continental chemists, Mr. M. Hisinger, and Murray, we may now conclude, that the substance which Richter considered as a new metal, and to which he gave the name of Niccolanum, is not in reality so, but merely a compound of nickel, cobalt, iron, and arsenic.

It has been ascertained, that the difference between the hydro-carbonated gas obtained from minerals, and that procured from animal substances, arises principally from the minute portions of animal matter, which the latter gas always contains: and M. Moscati, an eminent Italian physician, has succeeded in detecting a considerable quantity of a substance, having all the peculiar properties of animal matter, in the vapours exhaled from the marshy districts of Tuscany; thus affording us a fact which, properly appreciated, will very much assist the extension of our knowledge of the nature of epidemic and contagious diseases.

The insinuation of Sir Humphry Davy, that the deservedly celebrated professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, is indebted to the visionary alchemist, Van Helmont, for the original idea of his differential thermometer, has been ably rebutted by himself and friends; and we trust, that the just claims of Mr. Leslie to the honour of having invented this very useful instrument, have now been fully and completely substantiated.

The new explosive compound, of which we some months since gave notice, is now undergoing a minute investigation by Messrs. Porret, Kirk, and Wilson.

These gentlemen state that it consists of about three parts of chlorine or oxy-muriatic acid gas, and one part of azote. It is very fluid, and of the specific gravity of 1.6, being at the same time very volatile, and possessing an unpleasant odour. In colour it much resembles bees'-wax.

An easy method of extracting the pure saccharine principle of beet-root, separated from its nauseous bitter qualities, has for many years been a great desideratum with our continental neighbours. But lately the process has been to such a degree improved, that a substance, completely resembling the sugar of the *Arundo saccharifera*, or sugar-cane, both as to its appearance and utility, is now upon the point of being made in a considerable quantity, and with a sufficient profit to the manufacturers, in many parts of France and Germany.

The well-known method of producing cold by the process of evaporation, has lately, by a scientific application of the principle, been so managed, as to cause not only the freezing of mercury, but even highly concentrated alcohol, with the greatest facility.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE mischievous tendency of the falsehoods systematically propagated by the London Papers relative to the war in the North of Europe, is in nothing more evident than in the delusion which has been created in the commercial world. All men wished to see the revival of our continental trade, some, like ourselves, by the re-establishment of peace, and others by the hostile ascendancy of the British over the French interests among the Northern powers—of this wish, therefore, the newspapers have taken advantage, and, as we generally believe on slight evidence what we wish, so it has been prematurely credited that our peaceful relations of trade were about to be restored with the north of Germany, Poland, and Russia. Vast speculations have been the consequence of this belief, and, unhappily, our commercial men, instead of petitioning for solid relief in a general peace, have been deluded by the papers into acquiescence in the continuance of the war, and a fallacious hope has been excited that commerce may flourish as well in war as in peace!

The total importation of Baltic produce into the port of London, from August 15 to Dec. 31, 1812, were, 23,741 bundles of hemp; 51,222 packs and bobbs of flax; 24,356 casks of tallow; and 1,926 casks of bristles.

The Exports from the 1st Dec. 1812, to the 1st Jan. 1813, were, Coffee 9,883 cwts.; sugar 15,736 ditto, about 2,200 hogsheads; rum 50,815 gallons, 506 puncheons; Indigo 47,698 lbs. 180 chests; cotton 66,017 lbs. 300 chests; tobacco 116,750 lbs. 100 hogsheads; E. I. P. goods 21,147 pieces.

Imports, Delivery, and Stock of Colonial Merchandize for 1811 and 1812.

		Stock of Colonial Produce in W. I. Dk. Dec. 31, 1810	Imported in 483 ships, in 1811.	Grand Total of 1811.	Delivered in 1811.	Remaining in Dks. Dec. 31, 1811, which add to	Imported in 495 ships in 1812.	Makes the Grand Total of 1812.	From which delivered in 1812.	Reduces Stock Docks Dec. 31, 1812, to
Sugar,	Casks	91866	160378	252244	126747	125417	199852	325349	225967	99882
	Chests	49577	7120	26677	6917	19760	1150	20940	14831	9079
Coffee,	Casks	50561	24048	74609	8934	65675	32406	98081	45231	52850
	Bags	321499	150205	471704	51194	420510	62482	482992	214124	268868
Cocoa,	Casks	1642	418	2160		2160	997	3157	1286	1871
	Bags	14187	4715	18902	5564	13338	3665	17003	5923	11075
Pimento,	Casks	453	174	627	85	542	286	828	373	450
	Bags	13158	9839	23017	4307	18710	5470	24180	14651	9529
Ginger,	Casks		550	550	267	283	529	812	483	329
	Bags	3160	1567	4727	3006	1721	1624	3345	1756	1589
Cotton,	Bags		65217	65217	57242	7975	40983	48958	45765	3193
Logwood,	Tons	4475	7303	11778	1116	10662	7738	18400	2942	15448
Fustic,	Tons	758	3371	4129	623	3506	1247	4753	637	4116

Recapitulation of the stock of colonial merchandize remaining in the West India Docks the 31st Dec. 1812:

51,525 Hogsheads, 11,783 Tierces, and 2679 Barrels of British Plantation Sugar.
28,452 do. 2,205 do. 5243 do. and 9070 Chests of Foreign do.
46,981 do. 137,321 Barrels and Bags of British Plantation Coffee.
5,949 do. 133,047 do. do. of Foreign do.

29,858 Puncheons, and 413 Hogsheads, of Rum.

1,371 Casks, and 118,75 Bags, of Cocoa.

450 do. 9,529 do. Pimento.

329 do. 1,589 do. Ginger.

15,485 Tons of Logwood, 4,116 do. of Fustic, and 1037 do. of Nicaragua Wood, besides about 20,000 Bags of Coffee, and 4000 Chests of Brazil and Havannah Sugars in the London Docks.

At a general meeting of the London tanners and others, held at the Ship tavern, Long-lane, Southwark, on the 10th day of December, 1812, John Undershell, esq. in the chair, It was resolved unanimously, that the manufacture of leather, in all its various branches, is an object of great national importance, and highly deserving the serious attention of the Legislature and the public. From consideration and enquiry, it appears, the Leather Trade affords employment to some hundred thousand persons,—that the raw materials of which leather is made, though dear in this country, become, when manufactured, even into coarse shoes, for exportation, above five times the original cost, and in finer articles much greater.—That the amount of the present duty on leather is equal to about 40 per cent

cent. on English raw hides, and 100 per cent. on South American hides, taking the average of the last three years, before the additional tax took place: that Bark in England, at the time the former duties were laid, was comparatively cheap: but that of late years, from the known scarcity of oak timber, this very important article in the manufacture of leather, has become so exceedingly scarce and dear, as greatly to enhance the expence of the manufacture, and consequently leather is now still less able than before to bear even the old tax.—That this tax (though rough leather has not been advanced by the tanners equal to the duty) has enhanced the price of most goods manufactured of leather to more than double the amount of the drawback allowed, and has already greatly injured the leather trade; and it is a lamentable fact, that since the tax has been imposed, thousands of persons, in the different branches of the leather trade, are already deprived of employment, but that this is a small evil to what may be expected, should this tax not be immediately repealed.—That this tax is very unequal and oppressive, as the shoes worn by the labouring poor, though made of inferior and less durable materials, and coarser workmanship, being double the weight of those worn by the higher classes, pay double the duty, and consequently, that as leather is deemed a necessary of life, this tax (as it is laid so heavily upon the labouring poor, who are not able to pay it) must prove not only greatly oppressive to all the best interests of the country, but unproductive to the revenue, as well as injurious to the leather trade.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock stock shares fetch 122l. per share.—East India ditto, 102l. per cent.—London ditto, 101l. ditto.—West India ditto, 146l. ditto.—Ellesmere Canal ditto, 64l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 220l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon, 22l. 10s. per share.—Leicester Union, 100l. ditto.—Regent's, 6l. per share discount.—East London Water-works, 63l. per share.—Kent ditto, 55l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 33l. ditto.—Albion Insurance 45l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 29th were 59, the 5 per cent. navy 83½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE spring crops in general, beans, pease, oats, early sown barley, have a good appearance, and much promise; the lands have worked well, and the operations of the present season are in as great a state of forwardness, as is usual in the most favourable times. A report equally favourable comes from most parts, of the winter cattle crops intended for spring food, rye excepted, which is generally a scanty crop. Turnips have proved a vast resource throughout the winter, and a great quantity are yet left, exclusive of the rutabaga, which, by custom, is reserved for the end of the season. Hay and straw in great abundance, which, as well as of turnips, have been increased by the scarcity of lean stock. The meadow lands, free from stagnant water, in fine condition, and the grasses springing.

Wheat, with occasional exceptions, looks universally thin of plant, and in many parts very badly. Unfortunately, great part of the land left unsown in autumn, cannot be sown with spring wheat, from the impracticability, in many situations, of obtaining good seed, and an unfavourable opinion derived from thence, of spring wheat. It is consequently the more necessary to circulate the fact, that the samples of spring wheat exhibited this year in London, have been probably superior for plumpness and weight, to those of any former period, evincing considerable improvement in that variety of grain.

Opinions begin to be gradually and generally forming, that the stock of wheat on hand, notwithstanding the presumed abundance of the last crop, will ultimately fall short of the necessary supply. However abundant in bulk, it is well known, the quality of a great part was light and comparatively unproductive. Granting this to be the case, it cannot be too soon or too generally known, circumstanced as we are with foreign powers, and joining in consideration the scarcity of cattle, and totally unprecedented high price of butcher's meat: on such, as well as other, grounds, every just and feeling mind must lament the horrible and wasteful state of war in which the nation is still continued. The country in general seems thoroughly well inclined to the measure of a general enclosure, as the only means of an independent supply of bread-corn, the growth of our own soil: fortunate, if they, in whom the power resides, be equally well disposed.

The cattle markets very short of supply for every species.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Mutton 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Veal 7s. to 8s. 6d.—Pork 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.—Bacon 8s. to 8s. 4d.—Irish ditto 7s. to 7s. 4d.—Fat 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Skins 25s. to 60s.—Oil cake 2½l. per thousand.—Potatoes 8l. to 12l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 100s. to 139s.—Barley 48s. to 73s.—Oats 26s. to 57s.—The quartern loaf 18½d.—Hay 3l. to 6l.—Clover ditto 4l. 10s. to 8l.—Straw 2l. to 2l. 8s. per load.

Middlesex, March 26.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.
 Highest 30.10 March 7. Wind North.
 Lowest 29.40 — 20. — West.

The mercury
 rose suddenly be-
 tween the mid-
 dle of the day
 on the 22d, and
 the same hour of
 the 23d, from
 29.57 to 29.97.

Greatest
 variation in
 24 hours. } 4 tenths
 of an inch.

Thermometer. [N.W.]
 Highest 54°. March 18, 19, & 22. Wind W.
 Lowest 22°. — 12. Wind East.

Greatest
 variation in
 24 hours. } 16°.

On the morning of
 the 14th the mercury
 was at 28°, and at
 the same hour on the
 15th it was at 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to rather more than one inch in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is equal to 42° nearly; that of the barometer 29.82. The weather from the 11th to the 14th was very severe. On four days there has been snow, though in very small quantities. The rain has been trifling, which might be expected, considering the average height of the barometer. The wind chiefly west and north-west. More foggy days than usual for the season.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR APRIL, 1819.

A FEW immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites into and out of his shadow will be visible this month if the atmosphere be favourable. The immersions of the first satellite will not be seen on account of Jupiter being past his opposition; but the emersions that are visible to the British Isles happen in the following order: the 2nd at 39 min. past midnight; the 11th at 5 min. past 9 in the evening; the 18th at 58 min. past 10 at night; and the 25th at 53 min. past midnight.

The immersions of the second satellite will not be seen this month for the same reason which we have assigned for those of the first; the following are all the visible emersions: the 6th at 42 minutes past 7 in the evening; the 13th at 19 min. past 10 at night; and the 21st at 4 min. before 1 in the morning. There will be only one eclipse of the third satellite, in which both the immersion and emersion will be visible. This takes place on the 26th, when the satellite immerses into Jupiter's shadow at 33 min. past 8 in the evening, and emerges out of it at 6 min. past 12 of the same night, the total duration of the eclipse being 3 hours, 35 min. and 38 seconds. On the 19th an emersion of the third satellite may be observed at 7 min. past 8 in the evening, the immediately preceding immersion being rendered invisible on account of its happening previously to sun-set. An immersion of the fourth satellite may be seen on the night of the 5th at 17 min. past 10; and an emersion on the evening of the 22d at 58 min. past 8. For the first week of this month Mercury may be seen in the evenings, if the weather be favourable, as he does not set till nearly two hours after the sun. Venus may be seen in the mornings, but she will not rise long before the sun, till towards the end of the month, when she will be above the horizon upwards of two hours before him. Mars may be seen in the mornings for four or five hours. On the 2d he comes into conjunction with the brightest of the two stars called γ , in the constellation of Sagittarius. The star is of the fourth magnitude, and at the time of the conjunction will be thirty-seven minutes of a degree to the north of the planet. Jupiter will be the evening star for the month, and Saturn will not rise before one or two in the morning. The point where he first appears above the horizon is about the south-east, the planet being situated about the middle of the anastrous constellation Capricorn, with only 23 min. of north latitude. The Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, called by the Continental astronomers Uranus, will be visible almost the whole night, as it is very near its opposition to the sun, as seen from the earth, this phenomenon occurring on the 17th of the following month. On the evening of the 17th the moon will pass over, or occult, the γ , a star of the third magnitude in the constellation of Libra. The immersion will happen at 26 min. past 10, when the star will be two minutes and one-third of a degree to the north of the lunar centre. The emersion will be at 37½ min. past 11, the star being six minutes and one-third to the north of the same centre. On the following morning the moon will occult α , a star of the fourth magnitude in the same stellar constellation; the immersion only will be visible to the common observer, which is at 33 min. past four. The emersion occurring when there is a very strong twilight will be invisible, except through very powerful telescopes. The two fixed stars last-mentioned are in the anastrous constellation of Scorpio.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Persons who prefer to transmit their favours to the private residence of the Editor, rather than to the Office of Publication, No. 1, Paternoster Row, may address to him in Tavistock Square; but in either case it is necessary that the postage be paid; as, by a rule common to every periodical work in the metropolis, the unpaid letters are not received of the Postman, & are returned unopened to the Post Office.